The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,613.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
—including postage	„	72 0
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First insertion	Rs.	5 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	.. 7 As. per line.	
Second Ditto	.. 4 „ „	
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In the native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each —Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

HENRIQUES—April 16th, at Aboukir, near Corwar, Anthony Henriques, the youngest brother of Mrs. Marian Grace Mercado, and late Overseer and Time-keeper under Mr. H. Smith, Contractor at Elephanta, aged 20 years, 11 months and 2 days.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

HUMPHREY—April 18th, at Rampore Boalcah, the wife of P. A. Humphrey, Esq., Civil service, of a son.

MASTIN—April 1st, at Killeshandra (Ireland), the wife of Richard L. Martin, Esq., of Midnapore, of a daughter.

COTE—April 16th, at No. 8, Victoria Square, the wife of Hermann Cohn, of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates :—

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th		Leave Bussorah	19th & 2nd	
„ Muscat	8th	22nd	„ Bushire	23rd	6th
„ B. Abbas	11th	25th	„ Lingah	25th	7th
„ Lingah	12th	26th	„ B. Abbas	26th	11th
„ Bushire	16th	30th	„ Muscat	29th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	18th

The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 455 tons, and 80 H. P., Commander E. Taulton, will be despatched as above on 3rd May.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsar, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo for and from Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about	11th and 26th.
Kurrachee on	10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 699 tons, and 120 H. P. Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched as above twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives inside 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of its first, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Penang, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers on as near twice a month, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates :—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15		Leave Calcutta	1 & 15	
„ Gurwar	3	17	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Mangalore	3	17	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Cannanore	4	18	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Calicut	4	18	„ Madras	9	1
„ Cochin	5	19	„ Negapatam	10	2
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Pulicondah	11	3
„ Colombo		20	„ Colombo	13	5
„ Galle	7		„ Tuticorin		7
„ Negapatam	12	24	„ Cochin		11
„ Madras	15	27	„ Calicut		16
„ Coconada	17	29	„ Cannanore		17
„ Vizagapatam	18	30	„ Mangalore		18
„ Bimlipatam	18	30	„ Gurwar		18
Arrive Calcutta	19	3	Arrive Bombay		20

The Steam Ship "SATARA," 1,260 tons, 300 H. P., Commander G. M. Betts, will be despatched as above on 3rd May at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Main Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at undermentioned Bunders :—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Ooran.	Oolwa.	Rewas.	Karunja.	Dhurumtar.
	FARES.				
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	0 3	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 0
Second Class	0 3	0 12	0 8	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 18th January run as follows until further notice :—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dhurrumtar Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Ooiwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dhurrumtar and Ooiwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of Six months are issued at Rs. 50.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 26th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days :—

Down Steamers.	Dep. Saturday.	Up Steamers.	Dep. Saturday.
Bombay	Saturday.	Cochin	Saturday.
Ratnagherry	Sunday.	Beypore	Sunday.
Vingorla	Sunday.	Calicut	Sunday.
Goa	Monday.	Tellicherry	Monday.
Carwar	Monday.	Cannanore	Monday.
Compta	Tuesday.	Mangalore	Tuesday.
Mangalore	Wednesday.	Compta	Wednesday.
Cannanore	Wednesday.	Carwar	Wednesday.
Tellicherry	Wednesday.	Goa	Wednesday.
Calicut	Wednesday.	Vingorla	Thursday.
Beypore	Wednesday.	Ratnagherry	Thursday.
Cochin	Thursday.	Bombay	Friday.

The Steamer "TILLY," will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 27th instant.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 1st January 1867.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CALCUTTA.

Calling at Cochin, Galle and Madras.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) will despatch the Steam Ship "CORINGA," 581 Tons, and 150 H. P., Commander R. J. Turner, to the above ports on SATURDAY, the 27th April.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO SUEZ.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company will intend despatching Steamers to Suez on the undermentioned dates during the present and ensuing months :—

April 20th.
May 4th, 18th, 20th, and 24th.

For particulars of Freight and Passage Money apply to

GEORGE T. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "FLEUR DE LIS," from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats alongside immediately for their respective goods, as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Thompson will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Ship *Fleur de Lis*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "WATER WITCH," Captain Brown, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of those concerned.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for the Ship *Water Witch*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "LONDON," Captain J. Minto, which arrived here from Rangoon on the 20th instant, are requested to take the delivery of their Cargo as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expence of the concerned.

J. MINTO, Master.

BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held on MONDAY, the 6th May next at 3 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company in David Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, for the transaction of the following business, viz :—

1st. To receive a Joint Report of the Board of Directors, and Auditors, made under Clause CV. of the Company's Articles of Association.

2nd. To pass a Special Resolution to the effect that the Company be wound up either voluntarily or by the Court or subject to the supervision of the Court as may be determined upon.

In the event of a resolution to wind up being carried,

3rd. To appoint one or more Liquidators and to fix his or their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

J. B. JOHNSON, Actg. Secretary.

Bombay, 16th April 1867.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez on the 5th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 5th and 20th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class	£45	Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class	£25	

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Rumford Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The Steam Ship "YAMUNA," 1,500 Tons, Captain Morrison, will be despatched on the 5th May.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book Passengers and Cargo through to Trieste :—

For Passengers.

First Class	£64	10	0 Including Railway
Second Class	£37	5	0 Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 3rd August 1866.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½ Dozen	Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
2 „	Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
½ „	Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
1 „	Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
1 „	Fine Colored do.	1	Rug with Strap.
1 „	White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Dressing Bag.
1 „	Colored do. do.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1 (one)	Overland Suit.	2	Overland Trunks.
2 (two)	Sleeping Suits.	1	Clothes Bag.
2 (two)	Pairs Kid Gloves.	1	Opera Hat.
6 (six)	Scarfs and Ties.	1	Travelling Hat.
Apollo House.		1	Courier Bag.
		1	Easy Chair.
		BADHAM & Co.	

CORRESPONDING FIRM :

BADHAM BROTHERS.

NOTICES.

P. AND O. S. N. COMPANY.—First Class PASSENGERS embarking from India by this Company's Steamers within six months of their arrival from England, and Vice Versa, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the return Passage money.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
Bombay.

BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA'S ESTATE.—The Trustees of the Estate of Mr. BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA having Assets on hand sufficient for the payment of a first Dividend, hereby give NOTICE to all his CREDITORS who have signed the TRUST DEED that they are required to appear in person or by duly constituted Attorney before the undersigned with full particulars of their Claims, and to prove the same before the 15th of May 1867, shortly after which date the dividend will be payable to Indian Creditors as will be notified hereafter by advertisement.

Creditors in China England and elsewhere than in India must similarly prove their Claims before the Attorneys of the Trustees at the several places where Attorneys have been appointed, previously to the 15th June 1867. The dividend to Creditors other than Indian Creditors will be payable in Bombay on and after the 15th July 1867.

All Creditors who have not signed the Trust Deed are hereby warned that unless they execute the same and prove their claims within the times above limited, they will be excluded from all benefit of the Trust, and that, as regards them, Mr. B. F. Cama has expressed his intention of taking the benefit of the Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors in India.

J. BEATTIE,
JAMES HOSSACK,
DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA,
Trustees of the above Estate.

Rampart Row, Bombay, 11th April, 1867.

WILLIAMSON & Co., GENERAL CONTRACTORS, COMMISSION, HOUSE AND PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYEES AND DOMESTIC SERVANTS REGISTRY AGENTS.—FOR SALE ON COMMISSION —Port and Sherry Wines—Almond Soap—Scents—Hair Brushes—Castor and Cod Liver Oil—Capsules—a Four Wheeled Dog Cart, with fast trotting Horse and Harness complete—a Double Seated Phæton—New and Second-hand Furniture, &c., &c.

TO BE LET, several Houses at Mazagon, Nesbit Lane, Tardeo—Grant Road—also Apartments, Rooms, and Godowns in the Fort.

FOR SALE.—A Rantoon in good condition, price Rs. 200

GOOD SERVANTS of all description can be supplied on the shortest notice.

Arrangements have been made for HAIR CUTTING and SHAMPOOING, from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M. at the above Establishment. For particulars apply to

WILLIAMSON & Co.,
No. 6, Bake House Lane, Fort.

THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY—IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE is hereby given that the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are required to pay a CALL of Rupees 700 on each Share held by them in the above Company, and that we have appointed the same to be paid as follows :—

1st Instalment of Rs. 300 per share on the 1st May next.
2nd Instalment of Rs. 200 „ on the 1st July „
3rd Instalment of Rs. 200 „ on the 1st Sept. „

Rs. 700

The said Calls will be received at the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, and unless the same be paid at the times above appointed, NOTICE is hereby given that proceedings will be at once taken against the defaulting shareholders.

ARDASHIR JAMSHIDJEE,
CURSETJEE MANOCKJEE SETTNA,
C. RUSTOMJEE SETTNA,
Liquidators, Albert Insurance Co., in Liquidation.

N. B.—The above is a Marine Insurance Company only, and has no connection with any other Companies bearing similar names.

TO GENTLEMEN OR INVALIDS GOING to MATHERAN, POONA, MAHABLESHWUR, OR NEILGHERIES.—FOR SALE.—A new BATH CARRIAGE, or CHAIR, handsomely fitted up and very roomy, made to order by THORN, expressly for a gentleman in Bombay, suited to be drawn by either a Poney or by hand, with framed knee flap, hood joints and caloche, lined with morocco and cloth. Apply to

Mr. A. B. COLLET,
Girgaum Coach-works.

CHOLERA MEDICINES.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) beg to recommend the Public providing themselves with a safe remedy for Cholera and Dysenteric complaints. The following have been found most useful :—

Dr. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne (the original).
Treacher and Co's. Anti-Cholera Mixture.

This proved an invaluable specific in alimentary derangements, and no large Company or House should be without it as where there are many employes.

Dr. Leith's Cholera Mixture, with and without Opium, Warburg's Fever Tincture.

Pogson's Dysentery and Diarrhœa Powder.

T. & Co. would also advise housekeepers to use about their premises a disinfectant. The undermentioned have been found useful :—

Condy's Fluid.
Sir W Burnett's Fluid,
McDougall's Powder.
And Beaufoy's Concentrated Solution of Chloride of Soda and Lime, &c., &c.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!

Black Finest Pouchong, 3 bundles in 1 lb.	Rs. 1 8
Souchong, 1 lb. tin	2 0
Rose Pekoe	1 12
Orange Pekoe	1 8
Hyson Green	2 0
Flowery Pekoe	2 0
Congou	1 4

Apply to BAZONJEE & NUSSERWANJEE,
13th April, 1867. Auctioneers.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW EDITIONS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS, &c. RECEIVED BY LAST TWO MAILS

Strickland's Lives of Queens of England, abridged, 1 vol.	Rs.	5 0
Engineering Facts and Figures for 1866		4 8
The Emigrants Home in Australia, by a Colonist		2 8
Nights in the Harem, or the Mohaddetyn in the Palace of Ghezire, by Emmeline Lott 2 vols		15 0
The Last Woe!! by Dr. Cumming		3 12
Good Cookery Illustrated, by Lady Llanover		8 0
Sporting Incidents in the Life of Another Tom Smith		6 8
Rankine's Manual of Applied Mechanics		9 8
Toogood's French Cookery		5 12
Life of a Soldier from Ensign to Major General, C.B.,		16 0
Cabinet Lawyer		8 0
Year Book of Facts 1867		3 12
Hook's Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury vols. 5		12 0
A Son of the Soil		4 8
Clemency Franklyn		4 8
Page's Songs of Love and Brotherhood		2 8
Mungo Parks Travels		2 8
A Book of Character—Selections from Overbury, Earle, and Butler		2 8
Epoch Men, and the Result of their Lives		2 8
Life of Benjamin Franklin		2 8
Life of Wallace, the Hero of Scotland		2 8
Wisdom, Wit and Allegory—Selections from the Spectator		2 8
Page's Songs of Life and Labour		2 8
Havelock's Three Main Military Questions of the Day		5 12
Sullivan's Conquerors, Warriors and Statesmen of India		9 0
Mark Lemon's Up and Down the London Streets		9 0
Robert Albert Nyanza 2 vols		12 0
The Scottish Melodist—Music and Words		3 12
The Village on the Cliff, by Miss Thackeray		9 8

TREACHER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. V., for April—CONTRIBUTORS for the next number are requested to forward their MSS. at once.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained in *Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.

In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.

In London—At Mr. G. STREET, 39, Cornhill.

TWO or THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGINGS in an English family. Pleasantly situated at Byculla. Terms moderate, apply to "W." Office of this paper.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned on MONDAY, the 29th instant at 3 P. M.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, 18th April 1867.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December, 1866.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN (from the Metal Mart, Boree Bunder) beg to intimate that they have THIS DAY commenced business on their own account as Iron and General Hardware Merchants, Orders for

Bar Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast, Sheer and Blister Steel.
Nails, Rivets, Bolts and Nuts.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Contractors Tools.
Galvanized Iron and Fittings for do., and
Hardware generally.

Will have prompt and careful attention.

No. 22, Marine Street, Bombay, 1st April 1867

BROWN, FRETWELL & Co.—AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED AND GLASS WARE, &c., &c., Bellasis Road. On THURSDAY, May 2nd, Messrs. BROWN, FRETWELL, & Co., will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, a quantity of Handsome Modern Household Furniture, comprising Carved Blackwood and Mahogany Circular, Telescopic, and other Tables, Dressing and Washing Tables, Ormolu Chiffoniers and Cupboards, Blackwood Do. Teapoys, Hatstands, Couches, Easy and other Chairs, Presses, Screens, Whatnots, Toilet Glasses, Pictures, Glass and Plated Ware, &c., &c.

Several valuable Oil Paintings by celebrated Masters.
Two tents (if not previously disposed of.)
Invoice of French earthenware.
Flower Vases, Cups and Saucers, Dinner Services, &c., &c., &c.
Invoice of French Boots and Shoes.
Toys.
Two Photographic Cameras with Lenses Chemicals and every essential requisite for the practice of Photography, and any other goods offering.

No Catalogue, and the property is now on view, at the Auction Rooms of BROWN, FRETWELL, & Co.

Bellasis Road, Byculla.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act X. of 1866 and of the MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE WESTROPP has fixed TUESDAY, the 30th day of April instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at his chambers in the Court-house of the High Court at Bombay as the time and place for the appointment of an Official Liquidator of the above-named Company.—Dated this 22nd April 1867.

CRAWFORD & HURRELL,
Solicitors to the Petitioners' Credit.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN with reference to the proposed Liquidation of the above Company, that all shares on which OVERDUE CALLS with INTEREST is not paid before the 30th day of April instant, will be forthwith FORFEITED.

By order of the Directors,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Bombay, 11th March, 1867. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of April instant, at 4½ o'clock P.M., to transact the following business :

1. To receive the Directors Report and Statement of Accounts.

2. To appoint Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation.

3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The transfer Books of the Company will be closed from this day until after the said meeting, as required by the Articles of Association.—Dated this 10th day of April, 1867.

REMINGTON & Co, Secretaries & Treasurers.

NOTICE is hereby given that SEALED TENDERS for the supply, for one year, of Wax Cloth, Wrapping Cloth, Country Sealing Wax, Twine, Gunny, Dammer, &c., required for the use of the Bombay Post Office, will be received on the 1st May 1867 at 12 o'clock noon.

2. Parties tendering must make a Cash Deposit of Rupees 500 which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract, or should fail to furnish forthwith the security required by the Department.

3. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4. Samples of the Articles to be supplied and forms of Tender can be seen, and further particulars known by personal application at this office, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

By order of the Postmaster General,
C. A. STUART, Postmaster,
Bombay, General Post Office, April 1867.

IN conformity with a Resolution passed on the 15th March 1867 by the Board of Directors of the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS a Branch has been established in London, 13, Leaden Hall Street, E. C.

TO SMOKERS.—No. II. Choice and real Manilla CIGARS and CHEROOTS at Rs. 40 per 1,000. ROGERS, COHEN & Co.
7, Forbes Street.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY AND CENTRAL INDIA TRANSIT AGENCY.

CALLIANJEE SEWJEE & Co. having established AGENCIES at Khundwah, Burwai, Mhow and Indore, will provide conveyance for Passengers and every description of goods at the undermentioned rates :—

PASSENGERS.

Distance Miles	From	To	Shigram. One Seat.	Shigram. Two Seats.	Country Cart. One Seat.	Country Cart. Whole Cart.
			Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
80	Indore	Khundwa	25 0 0	33 0 0	4 4 0	0 13 0
40	Do.	Burwai	12 8 0	13 8 0	2 2 0	0 6 8
14	Do.	Mhow	3 0 0	4 0 0	0 12 0	0 3 0
73	Mhow	Khundwa	24 0 0	32 0 0	4 4 0	0 13 0
33	Do.	Burwai	12 8 0	13 0 0	2 0 0	0 6 0
40	Khundwa	Do.	12 0 0	16 0 0	2 0 0	0 6 0

GOODS.

Distance Miles	From	To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
			a. p	a. p.	a. p.	a. p.	Rs. a.
80	Indore	Khundwa	8 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	1 0
40	Do.	Burwai	4 0	5 0	6 0	7 0	0 8
14	Do.	Mhow	2 3	2 6	3 0	3 0	0 4
73	Mhow	Khundwa	8 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	1 0
33	Do.	Burwai	4 0	5 0	6 0	7 0	0 8
40	Khundwa	Do	4 0	5 0	6 0	7 0	0 8

PARCELS.

Distance Miles.	From	To	Under 10 Seers.	Under 25 Seers.	Under 35 Seers.	Under 45 Seers.
			Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
80	Indore	Khundwa	0 12 0	1 4 0	1 12 0	2 4 0
40	Do.	Burwai	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 14 0	1 2 0
14	Do.	Mhow	0 2 0	0 3 6	0 5 0	0 7 0
73	Mhow	Khundwa	0 12 0	1 4 0	1 12 0	2 4 0
33	Do.	Burwai	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 14 0	1 2 0
40	Khundwa	Do.	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 14 0	1 2 0

LUGGAGE, TREASURE AND OPIUM.

Distance. Miles.	From	To	Luggage per Maund.	Treasure per Maund.	Opium per chest not Insured.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
80	Indore	Khundwa	1 4 0	1 4 0	3 8 0
40	Do.	Burwai	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 0 0
14	Do.	Mhow	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 0 0
73	Mhow	Khundwa	1 4 0	1 4 0	3 8 0
33	Do.	Burwai	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 0 0
40	Khundwa	Do.	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 0 0

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The Company will not be responsible for any loss or damage to Passengers' Luggage when travelling in their own charge.

Two Passengers only will be allowed to travel in a Shigram and baggage for each not to exceed 20 seers; any in excess of this will be charged for at the rates quoted above. If the same be booked by goods Train a reduction of four annas per maund will be allowed.

Cart Passengers are allowed 10 seers of personal Luggage.

Treasure will be conveyed only in charge of the owners and at their risk.

The Company requests that all goods sent through their Agency be sufficiently packed, properly addressed, and any one package not to exceed 14 maunds.

The Company insure Opium at Rupee one per Chest between Indore and Khundwa only.

For further particulars apply at the Casting Agent's Office, Bunder Sunder.

CALLIANJEE SEWJEE & Co.

April 1867.

NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOVELTIES
IN
J. & W. WATSON & CO.'S
HAT DEPARTMENT.

ATTENTION is solicited to our New Stock of HATS which has just been opened, and is now ready for inspection. The Stock will be found to comprise the Newest and Latest Shapes.

SILK HATS.

	Rs.	A.
The NEW SILK HAT, (low crowned) extra quality	14	0
The NEW FRENCH SILK HAT, (high crowned), extra quality	14	0

WHITE HATS.

The NEW WHITE HAT, (low crowned)	10	0
The NEW WHITE HAT, Do. extra quality	12	0
The FRENCH WHITE HAT, (high crowned)	8	8
The FRENCH WHITE HAT, Do. extra quality	12	0

FAWN HATS.

BEST BEAVER FAWN HATS	12	0

FANCY FELT HATS.

The SOFT FELT HARROWGATE in Drab and Grey	Rs. 3-8 to	5 8
The FELT VICTOR in Black and Drab		7 0
The FELT VICTOR, in Black and Drab, extra quality		8 8
The STIFF FELT OXON, Black and Drab		7 0
The SOFT CROWN OXON Black, Drab and Grey		8 8
The STIFF FELT ARTHUR Drab and Black		7 0
The NEW HIGH CROWNED CAMRIDGE HAT		8 8
The NEW HIGH CROWNED OXFORD HAT extra quality		
NEW HIGH CROWNED SOFT FELT TYROLS		8 8
A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SOFT FELT TRAVELLING HATS.		
STRAW YACHTING HATS		4 8
CLOTH VICTORS		6 8
DUNDREARYS		5 8
TWEED TRAVELLING CAPS		5 8
SAXONY WOVE BALMORALS		3 8
SAXONY WOVE GLENGARYS		6 8

AIR CHAMBER HELMETS.

The MELTON (the lightest Felt Helmet made)	10	0
The LORD CANNING (strong serviceable Hat.)	12	8
The FORAGE (a first rate Shooting Hat)	12	8
The SIR THOMAS TROWBRIDGE (extra quality)	15	0
The STAFF CORPS. do.	15	0
The CIVIL SERVICE. do.	15	0

PUGREES.

A special lot of Real ALBANIAN PUGREES is offered at Rs. 10-8 to effect a speedy clearance. These Pugrees being very rare are worth double the money.

A very large assortment of every kind of Pugrees including Spun Silk in all colors, Algerine, China Silk, Gauze, Crapes, &c. &c. from Rs. 2-8 upwards.

A NOVELTY IN GENTLEMEN HAT CASES.

The New combined HAT CASE and Portmanteau, an essential requisite for Travellers.

BOOTS.

Screw Soled Patent Leather Boots by the origina Patentee.
Enamelled and Calf-skin Boots in all sizes.
Kid and Buckskin Boots, very comfortable for warm weather.

SHOES.

Screw Soled Patent and Calf-skin shoes.

SLIPPERS.

French Slippers in dressed Fawn-skin and Plain Calf.

WALKING STICKS.

Patridge, Cane, Cherry, Black and White Firs, Ash Oak, Holly, Hazel, Black and Brown Thorn, and Malaccas.

MILITARY AND NAVAL DEPARTMENT.

Every discription of Military and Naval Cocked Hat Forage Caps, &c. made to order on the shortest notice.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

No. 1, Hummum Street.

Just published, price 1 Rupee, New Edition, by post, 1 Rupee 2 Annas.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; or How to Live, and What to Live For; Explanatory of the Mysteries of Man's Existence, and the various Phenomena of Life. With Instructions for securing Health and Strength and Remarks on the Treatment of Diseases of Tropical Climates and Disorders incidental to Sedentary Life.

By Dr. LA'MERT, and Dr. L. LA'MERT, 37 BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON.

Dr. L. LA'MERT has arrived in Bombay, and may be consulted personally or by letter, from 9 till 6 at his residence, 4 Hornby Row, Fort (next door to Mr. Gabriel the Dentist.)

FANCY SOAPS.—MERCHANTS would find it to their interest to send their indents for Fancy Soaps through their Correspondents in England to the undersigned, whose WHITE WINDSOR, BROWN WINDSOR, HONEY and GLYCERINE SOAPS are now sent by them, under various brands, to all parts of the World. Orders sent direct and accompanied by instructions for payment in London, promptly attended to, and on better terms than those of any other House in the Trade.

PATON, AND CHARLES,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET quiet, no transactions reported.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	10,00.	5,000	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	1,850 p. s.
1,050,000	1,00.	1,00	20 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	455 per share.
1,050,000	1,00	400	.....	New Do.	100 p. s.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	.....	Prare Land Co. ..	110 p. s.
110,000	2,00	900	.....	House and Land Investment Co. ..	45 per share.
200,000	5,000	4,00	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.,	510 p. sh
.....	2,000	1,10	25 p s	Port Canning...	150 per share
2,100,000	10,000	5,20	.....	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co.	1,060 p. sh.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities .. .. 8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills .. .. 11 do.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities .. .. 7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills .. .. 10 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans .. .. ..Rs. 88½
" " Sicca " Loan 1832-33 .. .. .. " 92
" " Co.'s " " 1833-16 .. .. } " 85½
" " " " 1842-43 .. .. } " 85½
" " " " 1854-55 .. .. } " 85½
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1865-67 .. .. 104½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 102
Five and a half per cent. 108½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	...	...	...	..Rs. 10-3-0
Bank of England Notes	...	...	...	.. " 10-4
Spanish Dollars	...	...	...	.. " 235
Carolus	...	...	...	.. " 220
Mexican Dollars	...	...	...	.. " 220
German Crowns	...	...	...	.. " 210
Five-Franc Pieces	...	...	...	.. " 201
Bar Silver ..	...	...	...	.. " 1-3-3-6
Gold Leaf ..	...	...	...	.. " 15-10
Bar Gold 10 oz English	...	...	...	.. " 15- 0

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 24TH APRIL.

OLD		PER CANDY.
Dharwar Sawginned		235 to 240
Dholleras		170 to 175
Bhownuggur		135 to 140
Oomrawutee		
Akote		135 to 200
Comptas		175 to 190
Vingorla		
NEW.		
Oomrawutee		220 to 225
Akote		
Khandeish		515 to 220
Surate		
Dholleras		220 to 225
Bhownuggur		
Hingunghaut		235 to 240
Broach		225 to 225
Veeravul		190 to 200
Vingorla		215 to 220
Comptas		230 to 235
Dharwar Sawginned		240 to 250

Ready Sales..... 300 Candies.
For Future Delivery... 500 Candies.
Market dull.

THE following statistics of the bullion trade are compiled up to the latest date for which the Custom House Returns are available :—

BULLION MEMORANDUM.

IMPORTS.

For the week, ending 8th March, 1867.

	Gold Bullion and Coin	Silver Bullion & Coin.
From Suez	10,900	20,428
" Persian Gulf	3,000	5,600
" Persian Gulf Steamer...	47,200	1,45,382
" Cutch	....	3,000
" Aden	16,150	77,550
" Hongkong	11,91,450	14,62,700
Total for the week...	12,69,300	17,14,860
Previously Imported in the year 1867	53,20,760	40,39,270
Total from 1st Jan. to 8th March, 1867	65,90,060	57,54,130
Ditto, 1866	1,58,61,726	7,98,51,299
Decrease, Rupees	92,71,666	7,40,97,169

EXPORTS.

	Gold Bullion and Coin.	Silver Bullion & Coin.
To Cutch	11,100	38,350
" Cutch Free	....	1,06,000
" Concan, British	18,395	38,050
" Guzerat Do.	....	6,300
" Sonmeanee	....	3,150
" Persian Gulf Steamer ...	....	15,025
" Goa, Demaun & Diu ...	....	8,200
" Malabar, British	1,700	1,80,500
" South Canara	4,800	1,57,200
" North Canara	....	7,12,000
Total for the week ...	35,995	12,64,975
Previously Exported in the year 1867	9,54,680	54,91,761
Total from 1st Jan. to 8th March, 1867	9,90,675	67,56,736
Ditto, 1866	29,43,270	68,44,806
Decrease, Rupees... ...	19,52,595	88,070

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—APRIL 24.

Anderson, Lieutenant Colonel D. G., Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURE.—APRIL 23.

Spens, Captain A. T., Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

ARMY GENERAL ORDER.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 23rd April, 1867.

MISCELLANEOUS.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 266 of the 27th ultimo, Major E. T. St. L. McGwire was permitted to proceed to join the 1st Battalion to his Regiment at Cannanore, subject to confirmation by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 320 of the 9th ultimo, (section IV.) Ensign Bampfield, 34th Foot, was directed to travel at the public expense.

SHIPPING.

APRIL. ARRIVAL.
Sattara (s).....Beyts.....Calcutta, April 6.

APRIL. DEPARTURES.
24 Keangsoo (s).....Gregory.....Singapore and Hongkong.
City of Canton .....Napier .....Havre.

The following vessels began to load yesterday —
Ship *Prince Llewellyn* for Havre.
B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Comoria*, for Persian Gulf.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

871 Northumbrian, Piggie—Captain. (c. l. April 3)
833 Edwin Fox,—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 15)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

955 Andaman, Asplet—Ly n Broth rs & Co. (c. l. Apr. 10)
1038 Apelles, McLay—Rennie, Sewell & Co. (c. l. April 10
1319 Bayard, Jac son—Robinson & Co. (c. l. April 13)
1178 Beaun Lumby, Meesn—& Latham & Co. (c. l. April 1)
1503 Bulwark—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Mar. 27)
1222 Catherine Rankin, Davies—Finlay Clark & Co. (c. l. Mar. 29)
850 Confidence, Maskeller—Sir Charles Forbes & Co. (c. l. April 1)
753 Constance, Rogers—Volkart Brothers. (c. l. April 1)
1227 Dilhurree, Bannatyne—W Nicol & Co. (c. l. Mar 21)
798 E. P. Bourne—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 1)
1315 East, Callander—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. April 11)
1094 Eu nides, Poe—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. April 6)
1178 Evelyn, Rose—Lawrence & Co.
993 Fleur de Lis, Thompson—Remington & Co. (c. l. April 18)
1165 Gutineau, Cummings—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1017 Helvellyn, Barclay—Finlay Clark & Co. (c. l. Mar. 13)
938 Hydraulic Engine—Rennie Sewell Company. (c. l. Mar. 25)
1330 Innisfallen, Gibson—Merwanjee. (c. l. Mar. 6)
1445 James Seddon, Lockes—John Clover & Co. (c. l. April 9)
978 Johanna, Kinloghon—Volkart Brothers & Co. (c. l. April 5)
1247 Lady Palmerston, Rasmus n—E. Latham & Co. (c. l. April 6)
1260 Longwood, Penge—Volkart Brothers. (c. l. April 4)
1175 Lydia, Williams—Wallace & Co. (c. l. April 8)
1303 Mahe Buleshwur, Thomas—Rennie Scovell & Co. (c. l. Mar. 23)
1207 Meritas, Greetham—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1095 Merwanjee Framjee, Pike—Lyon Brothers.
1001 Otago, Masterton—Ritchie Steuart & Co. (c. l. Apr. 10)
712 Peveril of the Peak, Loftus—Sunland & Co. (c. l. April 11)
981 Princess Somerville, Parker—Sir Charles Forbes & Co (c. l. April 1)
1193 Queen of England Nelson—Captain. (c. l. Ap il 2)
748 Queen of the North, Weaver—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Mar. 27)
1387 Reemie, Mesenvy—Dalzell. (c. l. April 18)
1389 Richa d Ryland, Cameron—J. Clover & Co. (c. l. Mar. 18)
1425 Robert Seddon, Pennington—John Clover & Co. (c. l. April 9)
1275 Royal Adelaide, Robbins—Lawrence & Co.
1033 Sea Mew el Murdock—Coupl nd & Co. (c. l. April 23)
1114 Sandringham Muir—W Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 8)
1279 Siberia, Clark—Finlay, Clark & Co. (c. l. April 10)
1153 Simla Port r—Captain (c. l. Mar. 29)
1045 Staverton Keats—W Nicol & Co. (c. l. Mar 22)
1276 The Picture Gillies—Edward Bates & Co (c. l. April 8)
1094 Theresa Teitgens Shiell—Captain. (c. l. April 9)
1275 Western Belle, Vallitine—Lawrence & Co.

F. & SUEZ.

707 Ardle (s), Parlow—P. & O. Co. (c. l. April 16)
945 Tamuna (s), Morrison—R. P. S. S. (c. l. April 23)

FOR CHINA.

1461 Benares (s), Hall—P. and O. Co. (c. l. April 17)

MALABAR COAST.

280 Tilly (s), Plotts—B. C. and R. S. N. Co. (c. l. April 23)

FOR MALABAR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

456 Coringa (s), Turner—W Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 17)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

544 Muscat Merchant, Ward—S. Lall Md. (c. l. April 8)

FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.

940 Malta (s), Perrins—P. & O. Co. (c. l. April 17)

FOR BREMENHAVEN.

808 Stinchar, Oman.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

343 Comoria (s), Taunton—B. J. S. N. Co. (c. l. April 24)

FOR HAVRE.

270 Blue Jacket, Lesby—Hormusjee & Jamsetjee D. (c. l. April 18)
674 Delhi, Pickering—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 1)
1310 Indus, Hicks—P. & O. Co.
846 Lord Macaulay, Cary—Blackwell & Co.
286 Prince Llewellyn—Hormusjee Jamsetjee Dalesah (c. l. April 24)
825 Westborough, Davey—Captain (c. l. April 3)

FOR BORDEAUX.

549 Alma, Compier—Finlay Scott & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

427 Gladeateur, Le Lonkor—Captain. (c. l. Mar. 23)
300 Kim Joo-Hogg, Davidson. (c. l. Mar. 11)

FOR CALCUTTA.

1285 Codabux, Row. (c. l. April 23)

FOR KURRACHEE.

531 Penang (s.) McCollum—B. I. S. N. Co. (c. l. April 18)

NOT FIXED.

826 Aden, Riley—H. M.'s Sedick.
764 Atlet Rohen en, Borges—H. A. C Cadoo.
909 Avalshoy, Holland—J. F. Cornforth & Co.
1404 Bombay, Winckler—B. & B. S. S. Co.
880 Bombay Castle (s), Gammon—B. P. Comn.
1218 Caerleon, McGarry—Volkart Brothers.
449 Futhel Munjed, Nacoda—Shaik Mahomed Abdoola Latiff.
970 Futtay Moosbarruck, Nacoda—H. Soliman.
926 Gloucester, Butcher—B. V. and Lucens.
304 Kurrachee (s), Cottier—B. I. S. N. Co.
1090 Lords, Robinson—Wallace & Co.
620 London, Minto—Captain.
481 Morning Star, Morcan—B. H. Comn.
866 Phatille Parry, Nacoda—H. M. Sedick.
976 Sarah, Soord—Wallace & Co.
Sattara (s), Beyts—B. I. S. N. Co.
687 Shah Jehan, Rodgers
498 Shaik Allum, Nacoda—H. L. Jaffer.
1389 Ticonderoga, Rice.
1043 Water Witch, Brown—Wallace & Co.
980 Wurtemberg, Chase—Volkart Brothers.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1022 Baroda (s), Hazelwood—P. and O. Co.
Orient (s), Curling—P. & O. Co.
1020 Rangoon (s), Pandy—P. & O. Co.

H. M.'s STEAMER.

Comus hel (s), Comr.
Elgey (s.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS,

NEARLY READY.

"PUNCH IN INDIA,"

FOR APRIL.

CONTENTS.

CARTOON—"AUNT SALLY."
AUNT SALLY—Mr. Massey.
1st Player—Young Bengal.
2nd do. Miss Bomba , very tired and sleepy.
3rd do. Mrs. Madras fast asleep.

THE TRUE, THRILLING, SENSATIONAL, AND STARTLING DELINEATION OF THE ADVENTURES OF AN UNSOPHISTICATED COOMBEE WITH A "LIVE" SHELL.
HALF PAGE, 1st Tableau—He findeth and bringeth home the shell in triumph!
HALF PAGE, 2nd Tableau—His friends and *He* are met together to witness the result of igniting the shell!!
HALF PAGE, 3rd Tableau—The shell ignited!!!

QUARTER PAGE.—Our Friend, the ingenious Mr. Jones, has a NEW invention.

WHOLE PAGE—How our Fat Contributor went to Nagpore and came back again. *A series, to be continued.*

The Nagpore Cinderella and several other Vignettes.

Contributors are urgently requested to send in their MSS., "AT ONCE."

रेलवे ईस्टिसनावर ज्योहार खबर.

मुबई ग्याजिट छ्यापखान्याचा मालक याने ग्रेट ईडीयन पेननसुला रेलवे आणि मुबई, बरोडा, आणि सेनर्टरर्ल इंडीया रेलवे कंपनी पासुन दुसऱ्या कितीएक हका मधुन हा एक कवुल मोळवीले आहे. तो आसाकी दोनी रेलवे कंपनीच्या सर्व इस्टेसनावर ज्याहीराती प्रगट करण्याचा. याजवरून जे ज्याहीर खबरी अथवा ब्रेकारड ष्टेसनावर लावण्यास इछीत आसतील तेघेण्या-साठी तयार आहेत. ज्याहीराती इंग्रेजीत कीवा दुसरे भासेत असल्यास लावण्यातयेतील.

रेलवेवर ज्याहीरोंता प्रसीद करण्याणे जो फायदाहोइल तो युनाईटेड कींगडमाचा दरयेक इस्टेसनावर लहानकींवामोठी यावरती दरयक ठीकाणी ज्याहीर खबरीच्या मोठा उपयोग ई गलेडच्या लोकांस आलाआहे.

वीग्याच्या कंपन्या, तारवाच्या खात्याच्यां कं पन्या, पोचखाने राखणारे, व्यपारी व दुसरे जे आ पला धंद्याबाबद दूरच्यास समजण्या करीता माग तात त्या सगळ्या रेलवे स्टेसनावर ज्याहिर खबरी लावण्यास हक मीळेल.

हीदुंस्थाना मधे ज्याप्रमाणे ज्याहिर खबरी ला वण्याचा हक्क कां कीमतवान पडणारनाही याज वीषयी कारण नजरेस यतनाही. पछीमहींदूस्थान च्या दोनमोठ्यालाइनीवरती गावटी उतारू यां चे येणजाणे फार मोटे वाडले आहे. गावटी उ तारू धंदेवाले व दुसरे याच्या जाहिराती पाहा ण्यातयतील आणी पाहता त्याचे भाषेमधे ज्या हीराती करण्यास हक्क आहे त्यास रेलवे स्टेसना वर ज्याहीरातीने वयाच्या व्यापाराची महिती जा स्ती होइल.

सरवीहुन सेवटच्यापत्रावरून पाहण्यात येतेकी मुंबई, बडोदा, आणि सेनर्टल इंडीया रेलवेचे ता० १७ वी नवेंबर अखेर आठवडयात २९,०८७ उतारूचायेवजावाज्ञाला आणि ता० २५ सावी नवेंबरच्या आठवडयत ग्रेट इंडीयन पेननसुला रेलवे कपनीत ५७,०५६ उतारूचें येवजाव झाला.

ज्याहीर खबरी प्रसीध करणाराचे खुसीप्रमाणे ब्रेकार्ड मुंबई ग्याझीट छापखान्यात छापीली जा तील.

ज्याहीर खबरी छापणाराने दोनी लायनीवरच्या ज्याज्या इस्टेसनावर ब्रेकार्ड. लावण्यास मागतील तेथे लावली जातील आणी त्याचा खुसी प्रमा णे जाहीरात छापलीजाइल. ज्याहीर खबर छापणा रास हानवामार्ग काढला आहे त्यास त्याही खुसी ने वापरावा यासतव भाव फारच कमी ठेवला अहे.

ज्याहीर खबरींचा दर मुबई ग्याझीट छाप-खान्याचा म्यानेजरला भेटव्याने कळुन येईल.

मुंबई ग्याझीट छापखान्यात ता० २ ज्यान वरी सन १८६७.

WANTED by a GENTLEMAN BOARD and LODGING in a respectable family. Apply to "W. C. P." care of the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
24th April 1867.

FOR SALE, CURTIS & HARVEY'S EXTRA COURSE GRAIN GUNPOWDER for Percussion Guns No. 3 and 4 in Flasks of ½ and 1 lb. Apply to JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS, Meadow Street.

A WHOLE HOUSE by itself in Meadow Street next to the Armenian Chapel, Fort. Rent Rs. 100. For further particulars apply to
11, Forbes Street. P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

A Comfortable furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, facing the Sea. It could also be had unfurnished if required. For rent and other particulars apply to
11, Forbes Street. P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

TO LET, (with immediate possession).—An upper storied Commodious BUNGALOW, situated on Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 300. For further particulars apply to
11, Forbes Street. P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

A Comfortable BUNGALOW, in Chinchpoogly, with three Bed-rooms, behind the "Upna Cottage." Rent only Rs. 150. For further particulars apply to
11, Forbes Street. P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

WANTED, an EUROPEAN gentleman, of large experience in Commercial matters, and well acquainted with the Cotton trade, wants employment either in Bombay or in the Mofussil; would proceed to England or elsewhere; salary not so much an object as employment. Apply to "W. G. H." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICE is hereby given that the OCCUPANCY of SURVEY No. 31 on the Bandora Hill for 21 years will be sold by AUCTION at the Collector's Office, Tanna, on 30th April next, subject to certain conditions of lease which may be ascertained at the Collector's Office. W. H. HAVELOCK, Collector.
Tanna Collector's Office, 22nd April 1867.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).—The EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Corporation which was advertised to be held on the 25th instant is POSTPONED to the 2nd proximo at 3 P. M.
KESHOWRAO BHASKERJEE, Liquidator.
Bombay, 24th April 1867.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY is prepared to receive Tenders for the supply of about 3500 Teak Telegraph Posts to be delivered either at the Company's Stores, Byculla, or at Sholapore.
Further particulars may be obtained upon application to the Storekeeper, Byculla.
Tenders will be received by the Agent Elphinstone Circle up to the 4th proximo.
Byculla Stores Office, 24th April 1867.

THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).—The Office of the above has been THIS DAY removed from No. 7 Church Street, to No. 14 Byramjee Homejee's Lane behind the Town Barracks.
ARDASHER JAMSHEDJEE,
CURSETJEE MANOCKJEE SETNA, } Liquidators.
C. RUSTOMJEE SETNA,
Bombay, 16th April 1867.

THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).—ALL DEBTORS to the above Company are hereby requested to pay the amount of their debts forthwith to the Liquidators at their office No. 14 Byramjee Homejee's Lane, and all persons or bodies corporate claiming to be Creditors of the said Company are hereby requested to lodge their claims accompanied by the relative vouchers at said office without delay.
ARDASHER JAMSHEDJEE,
CURSETJEE MANOCKJEE SETNA, } Liquidators.
C. RUSTOMJEE SETNA,
Bombay, 17th April 1867.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Tenders are hereby invited for repairing, White and Color Washing and Oil Painting the whole building called the Elphinstone High School, standing on the Esplanade and close to Small Cause Court. Any information as to the nature of the Work can be had on application to the Clerk, MR. MICHAEL BOCARRO, House No. 17, Cavel Street, or at the Premises. All tenders should be sent to this Office, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., before 1st May, after which no tenders will be received.
F. S. STEDMAN,
Acting Secretary to the Trustees of the Elphinstone Funds.
Elphinstone Institution, Bombay, 24th April 1867.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of MORARJEE HEMRAZ who lately carried on business at Bombay under the name and style of MORARJEE HEMRAZ.

NOTICE.—THE MEETING of the CREDITORS which was called for THIS DAY at 3 o'clock in the afternoon has been adjourned till WEDNESDAY the 1st day of May now next at three o'clock in the afternoon.
KELLY & Co.,
Attornies to Morarjee Hemraz.
Apollo Street, Sassoon's Buildings,
Bombay, 24th April 1867.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and in the matter of the East Indian Trading and Banking Company Limited—in Liquidation.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Contributories settled on the list of contributories of the abovenamed Company as present members have been by an order of MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP bearing date the 23rd day of April instant, ordered to pay within four days of service of the order into the Bank of Bombay to the account of the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company, the several sums of money due by them for the Call of Rs. 100 per Share made by the order of MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP, dated the 25th day of March 1867, and that in default of such payment attachment will issue.—Dated the 24th day of April 1867.
KEIR, PRESCOT AND WINTER,
Attornies for the Official Liquidator.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1867.

THE unexpected results of the working of the Cotton Frauds Act in this Presidency must have both surprised and delighted all those who are interested in the Cotton Trade of India. And, while Cotton continues to form the chief staple of our export trade, who can say that he is not more or less interested in its improved cultivation? We trust that for once Manchester will confess its obligations to the Government of Bombay and to the Officers of the Cotton Department, and acknowledge that in the quantity and quality of the present year's supply of Indian Cotton the interests of commerce have been well cared for. From what we now see of the working of the trade in Bombay, it is quite clear that commercial men are the best custodians of their own interests, and that the Cotton Frauds Act was by no means necessary. If Cotton shippers can be imposed upon by those whose business it is to adulterate the staple for fraudulent purposes, we suppose there will always be fraud in defiance of the Act. But when, as at present, all operations in Cotton are conducted with deliberation and care, the intentions of fraudulent dealers are easily discovered without an appeal to the Officers of the Cotton Department. While the Officers who have been appointed by Government to carry out the purposes of the Cotton Frauds Act have found but little employment in their legitimate sphere of duty, it is very creditable to them that they have spent their time to greater advantage by taking up the somewhat irregular duty of improving the culture of Cotton in the Presidency and helping to forward it to the port of shipment in a better condition, both as regards purity and bulk, than what formerly obtained. The Department has received considerable help from Collectors and Railway Officials in carrying out these objects, and the strangest part of the matter appears to be the willingness manifested by both cultivators and dealers in falling in with the views of both Government Officials and Railway authorities. It is not so long ago since the opinion prevailed that the cultivation of Indian Cotton could not be much improved, and it was thought that what little could be done in this respect would be thwarted by the apathy and indifference of the ryot, who was content to sell his crop before it was sown or very soon after. The improvements in Cotton cultivation in the Southern Mahratta Country were supposed to have been forced upon the ryots by the European agents of the Manchester Cotton Supply Association, and, as no other part of the Western Presidency responded to the efforts which were made in the South, it was assumed that the Indian cultivator was unable to appreciate the value of an improvement in the quality of Cotton. The surprising results which have been obtained in various districts of this Presidency, and especially in Khandeish during the past season, prove incontestibly that, if the ryots are really assisted in carrying out improvements in agriculture, they can readily understand the personal advantages which will follow. It is true that both the Civil Officers of Government and the Officials of the Cotton Department have found it necessary actually to distribute imported seed to the cultivators, and it is possible that, after having done this, they had to secure the services of village Patells to see that it was put into the ground. But, after this was accomplished, the ryots appear to have remembered that the results of these operations would depend upon the care bestowed by themselves upon their fields during the whole period of culture ending with picking and cleaning.

So hopeful are the prospects of the Cotton Trade in this Presidency, that it may be now reasonably expected the crop of next season will be in every respect superior to the crop of the present season. Khandeish, which was never supposed to be a province capable of producing any thing but the most inferior quality of Cotton, has been proved to possess high productive powers. And if the planting of an imported seed has done so much for Khandeish Cotton as to increase its market value about twenty-five per cent, why may it not be expected that a continuance of the efforts of the Civil Officers of Government and of the Cotton Department to advance the cultivation in coming seasons will be followed by similar great results? It is not a little remarkable that the Cotton Department actually costs the revenues of India nothing, so that all that has been done towards improving the quality of the staple has been accomplished by a small expenditure on foreign seed, and the expenses of transit of local seed from one district to another. But even if the revenues of the country had contributed the expenses of maintaining the Cotton Department, the money would have been well laid out if results similar to those of last season were obtained.

While we may congratulate those concerned on what has been already done towards extending the cultivation and improving the quality of Indian Cotton, we would wish to see past efforts steadily continued; not because we suppose this market can ever fairly rival the American market, but because we are assured that Western India has not yet exhausted her strength or attained all the perfection possible in improved agriculture. Not only in the importation of foreign seed and the interchange of local seed is an improved quality of Cotton to be expected, but by improved processes of agriculture and especially by the free use of suitable manures may greater successes be obtained. We believe that the difficulties which would attend the introduction of the employment of manures would be very great, but they are not insurmountable. If the ryots can be made to understand their own interests, a little encouragement would in a short time obviate these difficulties and lead to the employment of those constituents which give to the land its chief value. The produce of Indian fields would appear to owe all its poverty to the neglect of supplying the great essential of agriculture, and, as there are no crops which give the cultivator such large profits as those which are derived from Cotton, we think these profits might well afford to pay for what is required to enable the soil to yield a more profitable crop. We know that manures of several qualities are in use in the agricultural districts, but the merest observer can perceive the errors which are made in using improper products and the inadequacy of the supply even where suitable manures are employed. There is abundant room for reform in this respect, and it is a work which might well tax the energy and spirit of the Cotton Department. This Department should be entrusted with the duty, and we believe that if it were fairly grappled with the result would be in every way satisfactory. Imperceptibly, but surely, the Cotton Department is drifting into an Agricultural Department, and we are glad to find it so. Why should not Government extend its functions and increase its establishment, acknowledging it to be what it is fast becoming, an important Government institution for improving the agricultural produce of the country? All that is now carried out by this Department seems to be the result of accident combined with a very creditable zeal on the part of the men who are at the head of the institution. We have no doubt that they will do their best to improve the quality of Indian Cotton, but it must be remembered that the number of Officers in this Department is extremely limited for the great work that appears to be before it, and the subordinate staff too requires a considerable augmentation before any complete system can be established. It is not creditable to Government to allow this important Department to remain only half recognized by the State, and to have it performing duties which appear to be purely voluntary. Although the required improvements in Cotton cultivation are not likely to be completed for several years, yet a reorganization of the Cotton Department would probably lead to placing this Department in charge of general agriculture throughout the country. Commerce derives the chief advantages from improved cultivation in Cotton, but there are other interests which are equally entitled to the consideration of Government. The food-supply of the people of India is a very important question, which recent events in Bengal have rendered one of the greatest moment to the State. Both the quantity and the quality of that supply can be materially improved by a little timely expenditure in organizing an Agricultural Department such as we have recommended; and it would be of far greater advantage to establish such a department (which might to a certain extent be made responsible for the food supply of the people, while it would work in close harmony with the Irrigation Department) than it would be to scatter lacs of rupees about during seasons of famine in vainly endeavouring to feed millions of people whose food-supply had been permitted to become diminished by causes which might have been prevented.

WE are glad to be able to state that Colonel Merewether, C.B., will succeed Mr. S. Mansfield, C.S.I., as Commissioner of Scinde. The appointment of a military officer to the highest post in the gift of the Government of Bombay will, of course, give great umbrage to the Civil Service of this Presidency; but it was impossible, for reasons on which we need not dilate, that the Commissionership could be conferred on Mr. A. D. Robertson, the Senior Civilian on the list of candidates for promotion, and the special claims of Colonel Merewether, based on his long and intimate acquaintance with the province which will now be placed under his rule, give him a far better title than was enjoyed by any Civil Servant whose appointment would not, like Mr. Robertson's, be positively objectionable.

WE see it stated in a Madras paper that Sir Gaspard Le Marchant has tendered his resignation, and that Sir Charles Windham of Crimean celebrity is spoken of as his successor in the Command-in-Chief of the Madras Army. Also that Sir William Denison, late Governor of Madras, is likely to succeed Sir Henry Storks as Governor of Malta.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Commander-in-Chief of India was at Delhi on the 9th and left again for Simla on the 10th. It was believed, according to the Delhi correspondent of the *Englishman*, that Sir John Lawrence would inaugurate the opening of the Railway to Meerut on the 15th instant. It has, however, been officially pronounced that His Excellency would not leave Calcutta before the 23rd or 24th instant.

WE quite sympathize with the *Madras Times* in his ideas on the treatment by the Government of its Medical servants. It is one thing to *consolidate* and quite another to *regulate*. And in this difference betwixt the chair and the stool—do our friends, the Medicoes, now fall. We have not had time to study the Government order on the subject, but it is very evident to us that, between the home authorities and the Indian ones, their claims have fallen quite through.

THE adjourned meeting yesterday of the shareholders of the Bombay Reclamation Company, terminated after considerable discussion in Mr. Lawrence's proposition for a compromise with the Asiatic Banking Corporation with the proposition being adopted by the majority indicated by the following figures :—In favour of the resolution, 376 votes, 1090 shares, 61 shareholders. Against it, 49 votes, 60 shares, 10 shareholders. No amendment was put to the meeting. By a subsequent resolution the liquidators of the Company were authorised to carry the compromise into effect.

WE continue to hear of outrages being committed on our N. W. P. Frontier. It is not so very many years ago that poor Major Mackeson was shot, nor so very long since that the life of Major James was attempted at Peshawur; and yet the surprise to us is this, that our political officers do not hem themselves in from dangers which so surround them. We now learn from an up-country paper that Mr. Macnabb, the able and energetic officer who captured Bala Rao, the uncle of the infamous Nana, has just escaped death from the deadly aim of three men in the neighbourhood of Peshawur. When will the Government make an example of these tribes?

THERE have been, as our readers are aware rumours afloat for some time as regards the amalgamation of Oudh with the North-Western Provinces, and we believe this is likely to take place very shortly. The scheme is that the Chief Commissionership is to be abolished and the judicial administration merged into the High Court N. W. P. This will throw out the appointment of the Judicial Commissioner, at all events, but how the chief administration of the province, with its financial department, is to be carried on we cannot say, further than that the Lieutenant-Governor N. W. P. will have full control. The Penal Code is *the* law of this non-regulation province; but so introduced as that the modifications as to local circumstances render it, even to this day, difficult of comprehension by those whom it most affects.

A PETITION has been presented to the Legislative Council by certain shopkeepers in Bombay against the Bill to amend the Law relative to the issue of Liquor Licenses in Bombay. The sixth section of the Bill provides that every shop or place in which spirituous or fermented liquors are sold by the bottle shall be held to be a wholesale liquor shop; provided that nothing contained in the Bill shall be held to apply to the godown or place of business of any merchant where spirituous or fermented liquors are sold only in casks, cases or packages as imported, or to the supply by such merchant of *bona fide* samples of the same to intending purchasers of such liquors in bulk. The petitioners as shopkeepers, think that the protection given under that clause to merchants selling from a "godown or place of business" but withheld from them when selling in a shop, establishes an invidious distinction and involves an absolute injustice to them." The object of this provision was to bring within the scope of legislative control the small shops which are not closed at sunset, but the petitioners profess to be most respectable and honorable men who close their places of business before sunset. They also complain that shopkeepers have been singled out for "special taxation" by being rendered liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 500 if they keep a shop without a lisense, while other traders of exactly the same kind though it may be in a different degree, are specially exempted. The prayer of the petition is that these obnoxious clauses should be expunged from the Bill.

THE *Athenaeum and Daily News* of Madras contains a very interesting report of the proceedings of the Agri-Horticultural Society of that Presidency. It is too long for extract, but a peculiarly interesting portion of it is that which relates to a crop of Carolina paddy from the Resident's garden at Hyderabad. The Committee believe that "the returns realized here have never been equalled even in America"—each pound of seed sown having yielded no less than 240 lbs. of paddy. The Committee's remarks upon the subject are alike able and elaborate, but we can only find room for Mr. Yule's letter :

"MY DEAR SIR,—With reference to your letter 269 of the 22nd May 1866, I sowed 4 lbs. of the Carolina paddy you sent me in 1077 square yards of my garden, and the yield was no less than 960 lbs., the seed was sown in April in a small plot, and when large enough, the plants were transplanted into the large plot about 8 inches apart. The ground had been well ploughed and watered for some time and a fair amount of manure given. The crop was reaped in October, it stood upwards of 5 feet high, the stalks nearly as thick as one's little finger, 10 to 21 ears from each root and such magnificent ears as I never saw elsewhere. Many ryots and others came to see it. I have given 3 maunds of the produce to Salar Jung, who has sent it to two of his villages, 6 maunds I gave to ryots and the remainder I have sewn in 7 begas watered by a tank and in some plots in my garden, none of that now in the ground looks so well as my first crop, but whether that is owing to deterioration of seeds or to the rains being more favourable than the hot season for the plant, I do not know. The remaining 6 lbs. of your supply were given to a native here who sowed it broadcast without transplanting, and the produce was in no way remarkable.

I converted a few seers of my crop into rice, and it was very much approved of by us, but the natives did not fancy it, they said it did not absorb enough ghee.

I shall ask my successor to inform you of the results of the present crop. Yours truly,
G. U. YULE.

Hyderabad, Deccan, 21st March 1867.

ELEVEN months ago Mr. Ellis introduced into the Legislative Council a Bill to provide a Quarantine Law for the Bombay Harbour based on the model of the English Quarantine Act of George IV. For various reasons the consideration of the Bill was deferred, and sometime before the departure of the late Governor it passed into the hands of a Select Committee. We drew attention to the fact a week ago that the Bill had been remodelled, and instead of being left a mere Quarantine Bill it had been made a Bill for dealing with infectious diseases in the City of Bombay itself as well as in the harbour. The opening words of the two Bills shew the wonderful metamorphosis which the Quarantine Bill has undergone in the hands of the Select Committee. The Quarantine Bill says "whereas it is expedient to provide regulations for the performance of Quarantine by certain vessels in the Harbour of Bombay." The "amended" Bill thus begins :—"It shall be lawful for Government with a view of providing for the *segregation of persons* suffering from any highly infectious disease" to establish sanataria, &c. A correspondent in another column ably points out the scope of the new amended Bill which gives the Health Officer of the city the uncontrolled power of entering any private dwelling in Bombay and carrying off husband or wife as suits him, or as our correspondent puts it, any of the children, if it shall only appear to him that they are su

second. Mr. Crawford withdrew the charge for want of evidence, but in so doing he stated that he had other similar charges to prefer against the prisoner, and that he was in a position to substantiate them by witnesses. Mr. Manisty objected to the mode of proceeding. He contended that as the charge had been withdrawn they ought to be dismissed at once. Mr. Crawford said that he was in a position to prove his case, and he called one Bulwantrao Aya, a transit guard in the employ of the company. After this man had been examined, Mr. Manisty asked the Court to adjourn the case for a future day, as he was not in a position to cross-examine the witness. After some further discussion the magistrate postponed the case till Wednesday next.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week, ending 20th April, 1867.

OPEN 306 MILES.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Coaching	53,538	13	4
Merchandize	82,628	8	10
Telegraph	1,246	8	0
Total...	137,413	14	2
Corresponding Week in April, 1866.			
Coaching	49,822	1	0
Merchandize	76,315	15	4
Telegraph	1,197	8	0
Total...	127,335	8	9
Increase.....	10,078	5	5

BENGAL AND MADRAS FAMINE RELIEF FUNDS.

THE following additional subscriptions to the Famine Relief Funds have been made:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Subscriptions collected by the Mamlutdar of Talooka Walway in the Sattara Collectorate and remitted per Deputy Collector of Sattara	731	9	0
Subscriptions collected in the Shikarpoor Collectorate and remitted per Hoozoor Deputy Collector of Shikarpoor	107	0	0
Further Subscriptions collected in the Punch Mahals and remitted per Agent to the Governor Punch Mahals.....	35	4	11
Subscription received from the Japtecdar of Wasa under the Rewa Kanta Agency and remitted per Political Agent, Rewa Kanta	13	8	5
Subscription received from the Moonsiff of Oomreth and remitted per Hoozoor Deputy Collector, Kaira	13	14	10
Amount previously acknowledged	2,77,917	4	6
Total...	2,78,818	9	8

JAMES TAYLOR,
V. J. SUNKERSETT,
Hony. Secretaries.

Bombay, 24th April, 1867.

THE LIQUIDATION OF THE EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION.

YESTERDAY was the day fixed by adjournment for the settlement by the High Court of the list of contributories of the Eastern Financial Association (Limited), and the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould sat in consequence at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking up the matter.

His Lordship enquired whether the negotiations which had been going on had been completed, or in what state the matter was.

Mr. W. H. Crawford (for the liquidators) said the negotiations had not yet been completed, but they had been proceeding—he thought he might say satisfactorily—up to this time. There were some creditors who were not yet in a position to accept a compromise, and who could not be in that position till they had been in communication with England. He believed that it was in contemplation to ask His Lordship, on the part of the committee of shareholders, that there should be another postponement; and on the part of the liquidators whom he appeared to represent, there was no objection entertained to this course being adopted.

Mr. Dunbar, who appeared for Kessowjee Naik and others, was instructed to concur in what Mr. Crawford had just said, to the effect that the negotiations had so far proceeded most favourably, except as to one or two creditors who were not at present in a position to give their consent.

His Lordship said that as the matters involved were of an extensive character it might easily be that the negotiations would take a considerable time to arrive at a completion. Do I understand (asked His Lordship) that though they have not been completed they have progressed satisfactorily, and that it is probable they will be completed if further time be given?

Mr. Dunbar: Yes, my Lord.

Mr. Green (on behalf of the Hon'ble Mungul Jass Nathoobhoy and other alleged contributories) said his clients were desirous that the postponement should be granted, on the grounds which had already been stated by the Court.

The Judge: Considering that the negotiations with a view to a compromise have gone on so long, —that, as has been stated, up to a certain point they have progressed satisfactorily,—and that nothing is required but further time in order that they may be completed, it certainly seems desirable that that further time should be given. I don't think it is advisable to take a short adjournment.

The hearing was adjourned till Wednesday, the 12th June. No counsel was present to represent the committee of shareholders, but Mr. Crawford said he had been present at the Committee's meeting and knew that they desired the adjournment. A member of the Committee, also, assured His Lordship that this was the case.

The order for the attendance of Kessowjee Naik and the other directors was renewed, but His Lordship did not think it necessary to continue the alleged contributories the leave to file further grounds of objection.

Mr. Crawford thought the stock of objections was now quite exhausted, and that it would not be necessary to trouble His Lordship with them at all.

The Court further directed that the adjournment should be advertised as formerly.

THE LIQUIDATION OF THE BOMBAY FINANCE CORPORATION.

THE Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould sat at the High Court yesterday for the purpose of settling the list of contributories of the Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited).

Mr. Lynch, solicitor, appeared for the liquidators of the Company (who are Mr. H. Gambie, Mr. Ardaseer Bomanjee Kaka, and Mr. Calliandass Mohundass).

Mr. F. S. Leathes appeared for Juggonath Shunker, Dhinka Balajee, Janahran Narronjee, and Ramchundra Mussoba, whose names were in the list of contributories.

A number of other alleged contributories appeared personally for the purpose of objecting to their names being retained in the list.

Nusserwanjee Dorabjee Pattonjee stated that the shares set against his name in the list belonged virtually to the Corporation, having formed part of a thousand shares which were reserved for the benefit of the Company.

His Lordship did not see that that afforded any ground of objection, but would look into this case afterwards.

Burjorjee Ruttonjee produced a notice which he had received but which he said did not bear the proper address. He admitted that five shares had been allotted to him. The notice was addressed to Burjorjee Rustomjee and mentioned 25 shares.

His Lordship said the party had waived the objection in regard to the address by coming to the Court.

Mr. Lynch stated that the name Burjorjee Rustomjee, "at Goculdass Madhowdass's," appeared in the list in respect of 25 shares, and the name "Burjorjee Ruttonjee" at the same address in respect of 5 shares. They were believed to be separate allotments to the same man.

The applicant wished to see his signature in regard to the 25.

Mr. Lynch said he had sent to the office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies for the requisite books, but that they had not yet been brought.

This matter was therefore left over.

Byramjee Jehanghier admitted that his name was down for 5 shares, but stated that when he received them he was under age. He was aware that his name was on the register.

The Judge: You must come with proof of your statement. I cannot take it only on your word. Have you any person here to prove it?

The applicant asked for an adjournment in order that he might be able to produce evidence on the point.

The Judge: I don't know. That depends upon whether there is any adjournment. If it is a plea that is not favoured in law. If there is an adjournment for other purposes you may get the benefit of it—not otherwise.

Eduljee Muncherjee said the 8 shares which were down in his name had been sold.

His Lordship: Did you take care that your name was taken off the register? Is it still on the register?

Mr. Lynch: It is.

The applicant said the transfer books had not been opened soon enough.

The objection was disallowed.

Cowasjee Heerjeebhoy, who had been set down as a contributory in respect of 7 shares, made the same statement as in the former case, with the additional circumstance that the person to whom he had sold the shares had paid the second call.

The Judge: Well, that may be, but your name is still on the register. You may have a remedy against the person you speak of.

Objection disallowed.

Mr. Leathes was then heard on behalf of his clients, who he said had been clerks in the employment of the Company. He stated that a thousand shares had been reserved by the directors for the benefit of the Company, and that in January 1865 the directors agreed to sell 250 of that number to Burjorjee Sorabjee Lywalla, one of the directors. Before that sale could be carried out, the manager of the Company—Mr. Phillip Knee—requested the four persons who now appeared before the Court to allow some of the thousand shares to be allotted to them, and the consequence was that Juggonath Shunker took up 100, Dhinka Balajee 120, Janahran Narronjee 255, and Ramchundra Mussoba 185: 670 in all. Fifty others were taken up by the manager, Mr. Knee, and 280 by the secretary, Nusserwanjee Dorabjee Pallonjee, making up the thousand which had been reserved for the benefit of the Company. 250 of the number were sold to Burjorjee Sorabjee Lywalla, and 15 to other persons whose names did not appear. The directors paid the call on 750 of the thousand shares.

The Judge: Are you on the register for these shares?

Mr. Leathes admitted that his clients' names were on the register, but stated that they had simply signed the deed of association and afterwards endorsed the share certificates to the directors and handed them over to them, without having any further interest in the shares. The calls were paid out of the funds of the Company.

The Judge: Upon the books being opened did your clients take care to get the names of the Directors inserted as those of the transferees?

Mr. Leathes: They never saw the shares after that. They simply retransferred the shares to the Directors of the Company.

His Lordship referred to a somewhat similar case—that of Jumnadass Savocklall, in the matter of the East India Trading and Banking Company—which had come before Mr. Justice Westropp, but in which, however, there was this difference, that the party had paid the first call.

Mr. Leathes said that in that case Jumnadass was an interested party; the shares were his own, and he sold them to one of the Directors.

The Judge: It appears that they allowed themselves to be made allottees.

Mr. Leathes said that was true, but that it was simply to make the shares negotiable.

His Lordship said this was certainly a new state of facts, the parties never having had any proprietory interest in the shares, but having merely allowed the form to be gone through of putting down their names as allottees.

Mr. Leathes repeated that the books of the Company showed that the Directors had paid the first call on all the 750 shares.

The Judge: Did these persons continue to be clerks till the time when the books were opened?

Mr. Leathes: They did till the Company was wound up.

The Judge: Therefore they had the means of inspecting the books, in which book, their names appear registered as the owners of these shares.

Mr. Leathes: I understand that the books were opened just before the Company went into liquidation and that very few transfers were made.

The Judge: When were the transfer books opened?

Mr. Leathes: On the 1st April 1865.

The Judge: When were these allotments made?

Mr. Leathes: In January 1865.

The Judge: And when did the liquidation commence?

Mr. Leathes: The Company went into voluntary liquidation in May 1865, but the liquidation afterwards became official.

The Judge: Have you any authority to cite in the case?

Mr. Leathes said he had looked into the authorities but had found none which exactly applied.

His Lordship said the case was certainly a peculiar one as to the facts.

Mr. Leathes remarked that nearly all the authorities went to show that if a person was on the register he was liable, but that he might under certain circumstances indemnify himselves by an action against the party who actually held the shares.

The Judge: Just so. This is a peculiar case, because as I understand from your statement—which I shall assume to be correct till the contrary is proved—your clients have actually paid no call whatever on the shares.

Mr. Leathes said the books would show that.

The Judge: Was the Company fortunate enough to receive payment from Burjorjee Sorabjee Lywalla?

Mr. Leathes: It appears they did in this case.

The Judge: Well, it would no doubt be a very hard case upon these young men. I must hear what they have to say.

Mr. Leathes referred to the case of Merwanjee Framjee Panday which had occurred in the matter of the Imperial Banking and Trading Co. There it appeared that 200 shares were in the register in Merwanjee's name, but on his showing that he had simply held them as a trustee for the Company, and that the Company had paid the call, His Lordship said that if the liquidator had no objection he would remove Merwanjee's name from the list and substitute that of the Company—which was accordingly done.

The Judge: That is a case to the point.

Mr. Leathes: In this case I believe the liquidators have no hostile feeling towards my clients.

Mr. Lynch: The liquidators have every reason to believe that the call was paid in the way stated.

The Judge: That being so it would be very hard to make these young men pay. Have the liquidators any objection to putting in the name of the Company instead?

Mr. Lynch said they had none.

The Judge: The books corroborate the statement that this was a merely formal transaction, entered into improvidently by these young men, who were acting probably under the influence of the directors in allowing their names to appear as allottees of certain shares, on which the directors paid the calls. I think by consent these names should be taken off the list of contributories.

Mr. Leathes: Will your Lordship allow the costs of the application to be paid out of the funds of the Company?

Mr. Lynch: On the part of the liquidators I must object to that.

The Judge (to Mr. Leathes): I think you are very well off as you are.

Objection sustained, without costs.

Nusserwanjee Dorabjee, who again came forward, said his case was similar to that which had just been disposed of. 280 shares had been allotted in the same way to him, as Secretary of the Company, and like the others he did not pay the call.

Mr. Lynch admitted that there was a similar entry in the books as regards these 280 shares, but stated that it appeared this person was liable for 25 different shares.

The name of the applicant was removed from the list as regards the 280, but retained as regards the 25 shares.

Domingo Francis Simeons, whose name was on the list in respect of five shares, stated that he did not in the first instance apply for the allotment, and that after having received it he sold the shares, and he admitted that his name was still on the register.

The Judge: That is no case.

Banajee Merwanjee objected that he had sold his (five) shares, but admitted that they had not been transferred.

His Lordship said the applicant ought to have taken care to have them transferred. He presumed it was advertised when the transfer books were opened.

Mr. Lynch: Yes.

His Lordship said it might be a hard case, but that when persons went into these transactions they must take the consequences of them and abide by the law. "Hard cases made bad law," and it was, therefore, necessary to follow the universal rule.

In *Burjorjee Ruttonjee's* case, Mr. Lynch now stated that he found by a certified copy of the Articles of Association that he had only signed in respect of the 5 shares and not in respect of the other 25.

The name was therefore removed as regards the 25 and retained as regards the 5.

Byramjee Jehanghier again came forward; and his father-in-law, Jamsetjee Rutnageer, went into the witness-box for the purpose of proving the assertion of infancy. The evidence, however, was not such as could be accepted by the Court, and the objection was therefore dismissed.

Mr. Rimington (solicitor) appeared for Muncherjee Sorabjee and Cowasjee Muncherjee, of Ahmedabad, the former of whom had been set down as liable in respect of 120 shares and the latter in respect of 552 shares. Muncherjee Sorabjee claimed exemption from liability on the ground that he had never applied for or accepted any of the shares, or paid any calls, or signed the articles.

Mr. Lynch said the name was down on the list, but that no proper books had been kept which would show whether the call had been paid or not.

It appeared that Cowasjee Muncherjee had been one of the promoters, and that the two parties were father and son.

Mr. Rimington said the objection which Cowasjee raised was that he had only accepted 200 shares.

Mr. Lynch said he found the signature of that person for 200 shares, but that as a director he was believed to have allowed the others to himself and subsequently taken them up. The liquidators however would consent to his remaining on the list as a contributory in respect of only 200 shares, it being understood that his means were small.

The Court made an order with regard to Cowasjee in accordance with the above.

The consideration of the objection taken on behalf of Muncherjee Sorabjee was left over till Wednesday next, the Court giving Mr. Lynch leave to issue a summons requiring the attendance of Cowasjee Muncherjee as a witness.

With this exception the list was to be considered settled.

COLLISION BETWEEN THE STEAMER "SIR JOHN LAWRENCE" AND THE "GUNJA KATAW PURSAD."

PURSUANT to a notification a Marine Court of Enquiry was held on Tuesday afternoon last, at the Fort Police Court, before R. B. Barton, Esq., Acting Chief Magistrate of Police, and Captain Robert Curling, Peninsular and Oriental Service, to conduct an investigation into the circumstances connected with the collision which took place on the 9th March last, between the steamer *Sir John Lawrence* and the pattamar *Gunja Kataw Pursad* about three miles off the coast near Allibaugh.

Mr. Hearn, Crown Solicitor, appeared to watch the case on behalf of Government, Mr. Hore appeared on behalf of the Coast and Steam Navigation Company; and Mr. Manisty appeared on behalf of the owners of the *Gunja Kataw Pursad*.

Mr. Samuel Robinson sworn, and on being examined by Mr. Hearn said:—I was Master of the steamer *Sir John Lawrence*. I recollect the 9th March last. I took the steamer out of the Bombay Harbour that evening. I was bound down the coast and eleven intermediate ports, commencing with Rutnagherry. I gave the usual orders to keep a look out, and to heave the lead. I got underweigh at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. When I was on the poop, I heard the order given by the officer of the watch to port-helm then hard a port and then stop her. I then went forward and ordered the engines to be reversed. This was about half-past seven. I was in 7 fathoms water, and about 7 miles west of Alibaugh out at sea. I looked over the side after ordering the engines to be reversed and saw a pattamar at anchor. Unfortunately the engines did not work. I saw the pattamar about two seconds before we struck. It was dark. There was no light on her before I saw her, or after the collision. The result of the collision was the sinking of the pattamar. I immediately lowered a boat and sent it to rescue the people belonging to the pattamar. After being away about an hour and half the boat returned with six people in it, four men and two women. One of the men was perfectly dry. He reported himself to me as one of the lascars belonging to the pattamar. The other five were wet from having been in the water; I anchored the steamer at a quarter to 8 after the collision, and remained at anchor until half-past 11. No one else came on board, nor was any body else visible. I weighed anchor at half-past 11, and proceeded on my voyage to Rutnagherry. It was a very hazy night. The wind was from north to north-north-west, with fresh breeze and the tide running to the southward. I approached the pattamar from the north. When I saw her she was right under the bow. I did not hear any alarm from the pattamar until I went forward and reversed the engines. There was a look out on the fore castle and the second mate and a boy on the bridge. We were shewing the regulation lights at the time. We were going about six knots at the time. The engines did not act in time to save the pattamar.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hore: In course I was steering at the time of the accident, with the usual course when going down the coast. If the pattamar had had lights on board, she would have been seen in time to avoid the collision.

Cross-examined by Mr. Manisty: I only saw the pattamar a few seconds, before striking. The second officer Mr. Price, had charge of the deck. Six knots is the usual pace—four knots against the tide. The lascar, who was on board, speaks Hindoostanee, which I understand is the usual ship language. It is usual to keep seven miles off the land at night. I could not see the land that night. The tide was about half ebb.

Re-examined by Mr. Hore:—The steamer is a very slow one.

By the Court:—I saw the pattamar before the collision, and I am sure she had no lights.

Charles Price said:—I am second mate of the steamer *Sir John Lawrence*. I was officer of the watch on the evening the collision took place on the 9th March last. I was on the starboard gangway when I first heard the alarm. The man on the look out reported a pattamar forward. I looked over the ship's side, and not seeing anything I ran forward on the deck, and saw a pattamar about two ship's length from us, a little on the starboard bow. I saw her very indistinctly. She had no light. I thought she was standing in towards the land and I gave the order "port the helm of the steamer," and immediately after that, "hard a port." I gave the latter order in order to turn her head quicker. I did not think the pattamar was at anchor. I then immediately called out to stop the engine. I ran aft to see the order executed. The captain came on the bridge at the same instant, and ordered the engines to be turned astern. I ran forward again at once, and felt a slight shock as I was running forward. I then saw the pattamar right under the bows of the steamer. The captain immediately ordered to lower away the boats. I jumped into one cutter with four or five hands, and she was lowered down. We pulled away after the pattamar, which had drifted astern on our starboard quarter. We came up with the pattamar's boat which was full of men, amongst a lot of wood. I persuaded all that I could into our boat. Four men and two women came into the boat. I pulled about upwards of an hour, searching for people belonging to the pattamar. We neither met nor saw any others. The pattamar's boat was searching in company with us. I tried to pursuade the pattamar's crew to come into our boat before I returned to the steamer. They refused to come and they pulled away from me. I then returned to the steamer. It was so dark I could see nothing but the steamer's light. The steamer's lights can be seen for miles off. I was only about a quarter of a mile from the steamer. I did not hear any alarm before the pattamar was reported to me. We struck her about amidships. The wind was north, north-west. It was on our quarter at the time. We had the foresail and foretopsail set. I hold a certificate of competency from the Board of Trade as second mate, No. 37397 dated 15th January, 1863.

By the Court: I ran forward at once because I could not see the pattamar where I was. I saw her about a minute, or a minute and half before the collision.

Cross-examined by Mr. Manisty: The speaking tube is near the funnel just at the break of the bridge about 20 feet from the starboard gangway. This gangway is the gangway through which we take in cargo. If I were working up a ship into the Bombay harbour if it was night time, I should stand right forward on the forecastle, and communicate with the engines by calling out. I was at the gangway attending the accunnie to heave the lead. He had not told me what water she was in. He was going to heave the lead when I was called away. He had passed the line forward. From this gangway in the *Sir John Lawrence* you cannot see anything right ahead. From the place where the speaking tube is in the steamer, we have a difficulty in seeing anything right ahead. I could not see the land. I should judge we were about seven miles off. I have been up and down the coast three times. We were going with wind and tide. I did not notice how the tide was. I know it was ebb.

Can Nuthoo affirmed, and examined by Mr. Hearn said: I am a calassee on board the steamer *Sir John Lawrence*. I get fifteen rupees a month in the old shipping office. I am twelve years old. I remember the second mate calling out "port" on the evening of the accident. I called out port to the secunnie. I was standing on the deck with the mate seven native hours.

Hoossein Ismaeljee said:—I am a secunnie on board the steamer *Sir John Lawrence*. I was at the wheel when the accident happened. I remember receiving an order to port the helm just before the collision took place, upon which order I immediately acted. The ship answered her helm at once. While in the act of doing this I received a shock. I received no other order.

Narrayen Dewjee, on being examined by Mr. Hearn, stated: I am a native seaman on board the *Gunja Kataw Pursad*. We were bound for Bombay from Mangalore, when the collision occurred. We anchored fourteen days after leaving Mangalore. We anchored at 6 o'clock in the evening. Wind and tide were against us. We furled our sails and were standing on the poop. I and two or three passengers were on the poop and the other callasses were working on the deck. After anchoring and furling the sails I was told a steamer was coming. I saw the steamer and said to the men "hold some burning wood up that the steamer might see us." There was a lamp on the deck near the compass. The torches were held up. Almost immediately after this the steamer ran into us. I and the lascars and passengers cried out at the same time the torches were held up.

By the Court: Immediately the lights were held up the steamer ran into us. It was two or four minutes before the steamer struck us.

Cross-examined by Mr. Manisty: The steamer was a mile or a mile and half off when we first saw her. We had no lantern on board the pattamar. We had a lamp near the compass. The first light was held up about a quarter or half an hour before the collision. The steamer struck us a little abaft of amidships on the starboard side. The steamer came on our right side. The steamer did not alter her course. We anchored at sunset before it was dark. We saw the land about three miles or three miles and half off.

The Court here adjourned until this day (Wednesday) at 2 P.M., to consider their decision.

The court again reassembled yesterday afternoon, when the following decision was given:—

We are of opinion from the evidence adduced, that the collision which occurred between the steamer *Sir John Lawrence* and the *Gunja Kataw Pursad* on the night of the 9th March last, was entirely owing to the latter shewing no lights, the night being dark and hazy; preventing objects being distinguished till very close. We consider also that the Commander S. Robinson and the officer of the watch did all in their power to prevent it, by stopping and reversing the engines. The proper lights were hoisted on board the steamer. It appears also that every exertion was made by anchoring and lowering a boat, to save the lives of the crew of the buggalow. It was admitted that the *Gunja Kataw Pursad* had no lamp of any description on board to shew a light which is so necessary when lying at anchor at night in the fairway of steamers passing up and down the coast. Under these circumstances we have decided that no blame can be attached to the Commander of the *Sir John Lawrence* for the accident that unfortunately took place.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(*Tuesday, 16th April.*)

BEFORE THE FULL COURT.

Navonbhai Vizbhoocundas vs. Naroshunker Chundrashunker and another.

Mr. Shantaram Narayan for the appellant, and Mr. Nanabhai Haridas for the respondent.

The full court was composed of Sir Richard Couch, Chief Justice, and Messrs. Justices Newton, Tucker, Warden, and Gibbs. The Chief Justice delivered the following judgment of the court, which deals with a question of considerable importance as regards the practice of Moonsuffs' and other lower courts:—

In this suit, which was brought to recover Rs. 2,753-1-8, the balance of an account together with interest upon a contract to purchase 25 bundles of thread from the plaintiff, evidence had been taken in the court of the Principal Sudder Ameen at Surat; and the suit was transferred, under section 6 of Act 8, to the court of the Moonsuff, who took further evidence and decreed in favour of the plaintiff for the amount of his claim. Of eight witnesses who were examined by the Principal Sudder Ameen, seven were for the plaintiff; and of six, examined by the Moonsuff, three were for the plaintiff. The defendant appealed to the District Court on the ground, amongst others, that part of the evidence had been taken by the Principal Sudder Ameen; and the District Court reversed the Moonsuff's decree with costs—but on the merits and not on this ground. The plaintiff has appealed to this court, stating as one to the grounds that the suit has been illegally decided by a different judge upon evidence recorded by the Principal Sudder Ameen. Now, the evidence taken by the Principal Sudder Ameen even if taken in a former suit between the same parties and not, as this was, in the same suit, would have been advisible as secondary evidence if the witnesses had been incapable of being called; and the use of it by the Moonsuff was, in our opinion, only an irregularity which was waived by the plaintiff not requiring the witnesses to be again examined and proceeding with the suit, and producing other witnesses to be examined in support of his claim. The plaintiff now asks this court to reverse not only the decree of the District Court, which is against him, but also the decree of the Moonsuff, which was in his favor and was founded on the evidence which, he now contends, was inadmissible. We think he is not entitled to this. Further, by section 350, of Act 8 of 1859, this court ought not to reverse the decree unless the irregularity has affected the merits of the case. In courts where the proceedings are conducted serially, the plaintiff, having allowed this evidence to be used by the Moonsuff without objection, would not be at liberty afterwards to object to its being used, or obtain a new trial on that ground even if the original decree had been made against him (Taylor on evidence, Sec. 1,681). And although this rule cannot be applied to such courts as the Moonsuff's it is only just and equitable that, before effect is now given to the objection, it should appear that the plaintiff has been prejudiced. We think this does not appear. In the Moonsuff's court, the plaintiff cannot have been prejudiced because the decree was in his favour, and the only mode in which he can have been prejudiced in the District Court, is by the judge having attached less importance to the finding of the Moonsuff upon the facts than he would have done if all the evidence had been taken by the Moonsuff himself. There is a passage in the judgment of the District Court which refers to this, in which the judge says he considers he is in as good a position to judge of the merits of the recorded deposition as the Moonsuff, which raised some doubt in our minds in the course of the argument, and suggested the possibility that if the Moonsuff had himself taken all the evidences the judge might not have felt himself justified in coming to an opposite conclusion upon it; but we now think this would not have made any difference in the conclusion the judge came to, and that the plaintiff has not in fact been prejudiced.

We think, therefore, that the special appellant is not entitled to succeed on this ground of appeal; but as the question raised is of considerable importance as regards the practice of the lowest courts, it may be well to express an opinion upon it independently of the facts in this case. It must be determined by the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, by which the practice of those courts is regulated, there being no rule of jurisprudence which requires that the evidence in the suit shall be taken by the judge who pronounces the judgment, and the practice in many courts being, as is well known, to the contrary. Now, section 172 of Act 8 of 1859 directs that, on the day appointed for the hearing of the suit or on some other day to which the hearing may be adjourned, the evidence of the witnesses in attendance shall be taken orally in open court, and under the personal direction and superintendence of the judge; and then in cases in which an appeal lies to a higher tribunal, it prescribes a mode of taking the evidence intended to give as much assistance as can be given to a court which has to decide upon written depositions. In cases not appealable, this mode need not be followed. Then section 183 says "when the exhibits have been perused, the witnesses examined and the parties heard in person, or by their respective pleaders, the court shall pronounce its judgment;" and we think the meaning of this, looking at it in connection with section 172, is that the judgment is to be given upon the examination of the witnesses by the judge himself, and not upon a perusal of depositions except those taken under section 173 and the subsequent section, which are expressly allowed to be read in evidence at the hearing. Whenever it is practicable, the witnesses should be examined before the judge who is to pronounce the judgment, and care should be taken in the transfer of suits, and in the disposal generally of the business of the lower courts, to prevent the necessity of resummoning witnesses; but where a deposition taken by another judge is read instead of the witness being examined, we think it is only an irregularity which may be waived by the parties, and which would not be a ground for reversing the decree on special appeal unless it appeared that the appellant had been prejudiced by it. The other ground of appeal taken in this case, that the *onus* was thrown upon the plaintiff of shewing that the contract was not a time-bargain, is not, we think, sustainable. The *onus* was not thrown upon the plaintiff in its proper sense and so as to be an error in law. One of the defendants having alleged that the contract was a wagering one, both parties gave evidence. The judge did not hold that the defendant was entitled to succeed without giving any evidence unless the plaintiff disproved the allegation; but that, upon the evidence given, he was not satisfied that the transaction was a *bona fide* one. If the plaintiff, having attempted to show that he was capable of performing the contract, an issue which might be raised and the proof of which would be upon him, failed in showing it, as the judge appears to have thought he did, very little evidence on the part of the defendant would suffice to raise the presumption that the contract was a wagering one, and shift the burden of proof. It was for the judge to estimate in the particular case the amount of evidence required, and the exact force of the presumption that the contract was a *bona fide* one, and if he has made a mistake in his estimate, it is not a ground for a special appeal. The decree of the District Court is confirmed, with costs.

MINUTE BY MR. JUSTICE TUCKER:—I concur generally in the decision which has been arrived at. It appears to me that one of the main underlying principles, of the Code of Civil Procedure is that, at an original trial, the judge who decides the cause shall have personally heard the evidence of the witnesses on whose testimony his judgment is to be based except in certain specified instances; and I cannot find that it is anywhere contemplated that a judge of a court of first instance should pronounce judgment on evidence taken before a predecessor in the same court, or before a judge of any co-ordinate tribunal from which a part-heard suit may have been removed. I consider, therefore, that when a judge of a court of original jurisdiction whose proceedings are regulated by the Code of Civil Procedure, dies or his removed to another appointment before the conclusion of a trial, or when a partially tried suit is removed from one court to another, the evidence of the witnesses who have been examined by the court, which commenced the enquiry, must be taken *denovo*, unless the parties consent that the depositions already recorded shall be read at the hearing before the judge or court on whom it will devolve to pass judgment. In the present case, I hold that the plaintiff must be considered to have assented to the Moonsuff's procedure, as he took no exception at the time, and acquiesed in the decree which was made in his favour on the evidence to the admission of which he now objects. Under these circumstances, I do not think that it is competent to him to make this objection at the present time, even though it may be manifest that he has to a certain extent been prejudiced by this procedure. That he has been so prejudiced is, I think, evident from the District Judge's remark—"I note the fact (*i. e.* that the Moonsuff had decided on evidence recorded by another judge) here as a reason for considering that I am in as good a position to judge of the merits of the recorded depositions as the Moonsuff who decided this case," which shews that the District Judge considered that, under the circumstances, the Moonsuffs opinion on the evidence was not entitled to the same degree of weight which it would have carried with it if the Moonsuff had been personally present when the testimony of the witnesses was given. I do not, however, consider that the plaintiff is entitled to have a new trial on this account. Looking upon him as having assented to the Moonsuff's proceedings, he must accept the consequence of his act, even though he may be shewn to have assented to a course of procedure which eventually operated unfavorably to his interest.

The full court confirmed the decree of the District Court, with costs.

[redacted]ZAGON POLICE.—24TH APRIL.

[redacted] (BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

[redacted]G A POLICE CONSTABLE.—Apon Ashoon, a Chinaman was charged with assaulting and resisting police constable Ramdeen Bhugwandeen in the execution of his duty on the 3rd instant, on the Flats, near the new road at Parell.

About midnight on the 3rd instant, the prosecutor and other policemen were on the look-out for certain persons who had been robbing in the bungalows of European gentlemen in that locality; and prosecutor went to arrest the prisoner who was seen running off on that night. The prisoner fell down in the pursuit, and when prosecutor got up to him, he stood up and struck him with a knife three times in the head and once in the hand. Prosecutor wrested the knife from prisoner's hand, and throwing him down, kept him to the ground, fearing that he might do him some further harm, until assistance arrived. Prosecutor bled much from the wounds and was confined in hospital for ten days.

The prisoner was, on the 4th instant, sentenced by His Worship to three months' imprisonment on conviction of having in his possession instruments of house-breaking; and on the same day, on conviction of having in his possession a pair of boots which might be suspected of being stolen, he was sentenced to a further term of imprisonment for three months. For the present offence he was fined Rs. 100, or in default of payment to undergo imprisonment for a further term of six months after the expiration of the former sentence.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HERNIA IN HORSES.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Your correspondent signing himself "Drenching Horse" is right in the main. I found one of my horses, then standing at a livery stable, sick as it was reported to me, with colic. I immediately went to see what was the matter and found that they had been galloping the horse for two hours. Perceiving it to be a case of Hernia, I, with great difficulty got him up to Messrs. Stephens and Sons. The bed and implements were all ready, the operation was performed in fifteen minutes and in five weeks the horse was in hard steady work. The one attack is so easy of detection from the other, in this way. Enquire of your ghorawalla whether the ordinary functions of Nature have been performed properly. A perceptible palpitation in the flank of the horse will show at once whether it is hernia or colic. This may prove important to the public since they require quite the reverse treatment. In both cases I advise veterinary attendance immediately.

ADVANCE.

Bombay, 22nd April.

THE QUARANTINE AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES BILL.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Not being a regular reader of the *Government Gazette* it was only this afternoon that I was made aware of the extraordinary clauses inserted in the amended Quarantine Bill, No. 2 and 3 giving the Health Officer of Bombay an amount of power, which I may safely say no other officer in a similar capacity ever possessed, and such power as it would be dangerous to place in the hands of any man, however good and honest.

These clauses would entitle the Health Officer to enter any house in Bombay, and should any inmate be, in his opinion, suffering from a highly "infectious disease dangerous to life," the Health Officer could compel the sufferer under the pains and penalties of section 269 of the Penal Code, to be removed to a sanitarium and to remain there until the Health Officer "certifies that he may go at large without danger to the public"—thus interfering with the liberty of the subject to an extent which would be quite intolerable.

Suppose that a child of one of the European residents of Malabar Hill, should be attacked with small-pox, would the father of that child allow the Health Officer to remove the child to any sanitarium or would the Health Officer attempt to invade the privacy of such a sick room and lay down the law? No! there not do so. Why then should such unlimited power be placed in the hands of any officer, as to enable him and his subordinates to commit any amount of "zulm" amongst the native inhabitants, who are only too prone to submit to the "Sircar."

I am astonished that no notice of these obnoxious clauses has appeared in the public prints, but I sincerely trust that before it is too late, both Europeans and natives will enter a rigorous protest against so unadvised a proceeding.

JUSTICE.

Bombay, 24th April.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(*From our Own Correspondent.*)

JACOBABAD, 18TH APRIL.

It is well known that among all Englishmen there exists a love of horse-racing and indeed of all pursuits which come under the comprehensive appellation of "sport." Those among us who partake of the keen appetite for the Chase, are generally content to pursue their game at reasonable hours of the day, and on such occasions as appear to warrant the indulgence of their inclinations; this rule is, however, open to exceptions; for instance, some few months ago I perused with interest, the account of a gallant contest by moonlight, between two officers at Aldershot, no doubt most of your readers did the same.

I was, so to speak, pleasingly tickled with the idea and much regretted that I had not seen the race, but I little imagined what consolation the fates had in store for me. Permit me gently, to break to you the intelligence that I have witnessed here a steeple-chase by moonlight, and I venture with much trepidation to record the fact for your information, and that of your readers. It happened in this wise. At a period when lively conversation ran in the evening for the fatigues of the day, a match was proposed by certain owners between certain respective animals, to be run over our new steeple-chase Course here. I did not gather from preliminary arrangements that the race was intended to come off immediately after it was made, and that fact only dawned on me, when I observed a general adjournment to the "Course" and I was absorbed with the general excitement, taking, as it were, the arrangement for granted, without enquiring as to its mode of origin. I walked over with one competitor immediately to his bungalow, and I silently beheld his majestic preparations for the contest. I had the privilege of gazing on in admiration, while he damped with water, his pantaloons, to enable him, as he explained to me, to stick tight to the saddle! I also observed, that he divested his noble brow of a hat, and relinquished with scorn, all claims to a proffered coat. Thus attired, he rode forth, attended by myself and another encourager. When the moonlit course appeared in view, I observed the other champion mounted on his gallant bay, and I noted that he was eager for the fray, and appeared confident in his beast. Soon the bounding steeds were started, and went away with cheerful alacrity. Who shall describe that scene? I feel myself unequal to the task, but will ask you to imagine a glorious moon sbedding its soft light on the eager faces of both riders and spectators, then the patter, patter, patter, of the horses hoofs, as they dashed along, resounding in the stillness of the midnight air, an occasional break in the sound, telling where they rose at a fence, and then the patter, patter, again, sounding fainter in the distance, telling how the brave steeds and their bold riders had successfully passed another obstacle. I will, if you please, designate the competitors by initials, viz., Captain P. on the bay, and Captain M. on the grey. Racing along, Captain P. cleared the first fence in a most scientific manner, and by his side Captain M. equally confident, skimmed along. The jumps were made ones, such as large hedges, walls and banks of earth, with ditches of a very *yawning* character, and the time of night fully justifies this appellation to them. Gallantly, we saw both riders pass the first two obstacles and then disappear in the gloom, and the sounds of their hoofs grew fainter as they proceeded on. It was thought from the first that the bay horse and his rider would hold their own, and such proved to be the case. We spectators having proceeded to the last jump, a good wall, presently heard the dull thud of the hoofs approaching us, and the bay was soon seen emerging from the darkness, homeward bound, and brilliantly, amidst our cheers, he cleared this last jump, proving Captain P. the conqueror, who informed us that his horse had taken all the fences, equally well. Captain M's horse refused one

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

(From the Spectator.)

We have heard—we do not vouch for it, but it is true of many similar cases—that the first edition printed in England of the most successful book of our time, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," was 500 copies, and that was thought speculation. Miss Bronte's first novel was handed to four publishers, and was, as is recorded in her life, published at last almost by an accident. Editors are just as bad. "Ten Thousand a Year" went in vain to some of the cleverest men in England, and "Vanity Fair" was, we believe, hawked from magazine to magazine without effect. Of course, there are exceptions. Anybody with the faintest knowledge of English ways would know that Mr. Hepworth Dixon's "New America" would sell not only because it was good, but because it would "*take*;" but as to the saleability of the majority of books which reach the *Spectator* office, we declare, with twenty years experience, we could not form a guess. The publisher makes the best guess he can and the conclusion he usually comes to is this. He cannot give money for the book, but he can publish the book *gratis*, to sink or swim among fifty other books, on the "half-profit system," that is, in plain words, by applying the principle of insurance, by making the books which swim bear the loss of those which sink. To say they do not bear it is pure nonsense; is, in fact, to assert that the publisher is keeping up a tiresome business for his health's sake, or for the amusement it affords.

They do bear it, partly out of the profits made out of the books which swim, but partly also out of a trade system, perfectly fair if only it were understood equally by both parties, under which the publisher makes up his accounts at publisher's price. Any thing he can get below that is his profit, and very fairly too, if only the other side were individually told of it. Mr. Bentley says, for instance, he always charges the exact price for each advertisement. We do not doubt he does, but the exact price, say in the *Athenæum*, for one advertisement of ten lines is not the exact price for an advertisement covering a page. To whom does the difference belong? We defy the most acute moralist to say, and certainly the man of business would reply, to the man whose other business enables him to get the lower rate. Brown, walking himself into our office, pays, say, a crown a line. Brown, sending through Mr. Bentley, with a host of other Browns, pays, say, four shillings a line. The shilling is produced by the magnitude of Mr. Bentley's business, and if it belongs to anybody it belongs to him; and if, as he intimates, he does not charge it he, as a business man, cheats himself of the legitimate result of his own enterprise. Every account obeys the same principle, and then the author complains, because he thinks that "half-profits" signifies half the gross receipts *minus* half the precise outlay, that is, that Mr. Bentley is on the average of business to have nothing at all except a vague possibility of gain.

The system would be quite fair, as we said, if both parties to the contract interpreted it the same way; but this is not strictly the case, and, as far as we see, cannot be the case, unless authors will allow one big item to be put into the publisher's account of "So much per cent. for my capital, risk, time, and brains." They will not and after considering several alternatives we believe the fairest would be Mr. Spedding's subject to one serious check. He wants a royalty to be paid to the author on each copy sold. That is the fairest scheme conceivable in the case of man whose books are sure to sell, but in the case of a man who fails, it amounts to this. The publisher is not only to publish the author's work, but to pay him for the privilege of losing money by him. A book, for example, will pay say, after the five-hundredth copy, and the royalty, book being expensive both to buyer and publisher, is 5s. Publisher sells 400 copies, and has the comfort of paying £100 to author for the privilege of throwing away about £100 more. Would anybody in any trade or profession agree to do that? There must be a limit, below which nothing shall be paid, and it will be the sale which will save actual loss and that must vary with every book, and be fixed by the publisher; and there is the half-profits system over again, with one single, but, in our judgment, all-important difference. Author and publisher would read the agreement exactly alike. The author would need nothing but a statement of the numbers sold, the publisher would be at liberty to make any bargain he liked without showing his accounts. Subject to our rider, we believe the new scheme would be accepted readily, and then the author would find himself just where he is now—very well off if he succeed, very badly off if he did not succeed, which is the general fate, so far as we know, of human beings without estates to fall back on. It is a very hard lot, because the author has put capital, it may be of a very valuable kind, into his work—brain, research, time—but what then? Authors are not exempted, and cannot be exempted, from the ordinary laws of trade because they are authors. Tennyson does not get cabbages a farthing cheaper because he wrote "Locksley Hall," and why should he get paper, type, or advertisements? If brain, research, time, and genius are not saleable they cannot be sold, and the fault is the world's not the publisher's. Did anybody ever meet or hear of a publisher who would not give cash, or a royalty, or anything else leaving a profit, for a book sure to sell a defined number of copies? We shall find such a man just when we find one willing to publish fifty books on speculation, without taking precautions to guard himself against the Bankruptcy Court.

FOREIGN RIFLED ORDNANCE.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

We furnished lately an account of the rifled guns with which England is now arming her forts and fleets—the "Woolwich guns," as they are called—describing their construction and mode of rifling, and specifying their calibres, charges, &c. It will be interesting to cast a glance at the artillery of our neighbours; and for this purpose we propose to avail ourselves of some elaborate tables of the "Ordnance of Foreign Powers" which are included in the very valuable little "Handbook for Field Service," of which a new edition has just been published "by authority" at the Royal Artillery Institution.

The English heavy rifled guns, it will be remembered, are built-up wrought-iron guns, grooved after the French fashion, and provided with projectiles studded on the Palliser system. Of these guns there are six principal varieties—the 7-inch, or 115-pounder; the 8-inch, or 180-pounder; the 9-inch, or 250-pounder; the 10-inch, or 350-pounder; and the 12-inch and 13-inch guns, which throw projectiles of between 500 lb. and 600 lb. weight. An important and characteristic feature of our system of heavy rifled artillery is the very high charge which is consumed by each gun. Thus, the 7-inch gun has a battery charge of 22 lb., or about one-fifth the weight of the shot; the 9-inch gun, of 43 lb., or about one-fifth the weight of the shot; the 9-inch gun, of 45 lb., or between one-fifth and one-sixth; while the charge for the 13-inch gun is 70 lb., or between one-sixth and one-seventh the weight of the projectile. Our guns are essentially, and before everything else, battering guns, calculated to throw projectiles with the high velocity which we have learnt to regard as necessary to penetration, or at least as the best and simplest method of attacking iron-plated defences. When the penetration of iron plates is not required, the same guns are of course enormously powerful as shell-guns; or, as has been before pointed out in these columns, they may be applied, where "racking" effect is desired, to project very heavy shot with low velocities. With this recapitulation of the main features of the English system of artillery before us, we turn to the artilleries of foreign countries.

The largest rifle gun in use in France is a breech-loader of 10½-inch bore. This gun throws a projectile of 496 lb. with a charge of 55 lb., or only one-ninth the weight of the shot. Ordnance of this class are used for coast defence. For sea and garrison service the French use a breech-loader of about 9½-inch calibre, which in its way is probably a more useful and even more powerful gun than the 10½-inch, for it throws a 318 lb. projectile with a charge of 44 lbs. or one-seventh the weight of the shot. They have also for the same services a 7½-inch breech-loading gun with a 165 lb. shot and 28 lb. charge, and a 100-pounder 6½-inch gun with 16 lb. charges. These guns are overmatched respectively by our 10, 9, 8, and 7 inch guns. The largest muzzle-loading rifled gun in France is a cast-iron 55-pounder. With the field guns we are not now concerned.

Belgium may be considered to be practically without heavy rifled guns at all. She has a cast-iron 64-pounder breech-loader, with the small charge of 5 lb. This gun and two 30-pounders constitute the equipment of her siege and garrison artilleries.

The Italian guns are all muzzle-loaders, the largest being a 212-pounder, for which the ordinary charge is 24 lb.; but for which, upon occasion, the more formidable charge of 35 lb. has been used. This is the coast defence and sea-service gun. There is also a 112-pounder gun, with a charge of 17 lb. The garrison guns are chiefly 112-pounders, a 65-pounder, and two descriptions 24-pounders.

Switzerland, Sweden, and Norway are credited with nothing above the class of field guns.

In Holland the largest gun would seem to be a 66-pounder muzzle-loader, fired with the low charge of 6¼ lb. Their 27-pounders and 24-pounders do not come within the designation of heavy guns.

The Spanish guns are all muzzle-loaders. Their most formidable gun is a 319-pounder, of nearly 10-inch bore. The charge which is assigned to this gun of 39 lb. makes it no doubt a powerful weapon, but the material of which the gun is made, cast iron, probably strictly limits the charge to this weight, and the life of the gun under this strain can hardly be very long. The Spanish have also a 143 lb. howitzer, which serves doubtless as an effective shell gun, but which is of no account for battering purposes. They have also a 58-pounder for garrison and coast defence, a 27-pounder for sea service, and a 25-pounder garrison gun.

Prussia has a proportion of muzzle-loading, and a proportion of breech-loading guns. She has no powerful gun of either class. The largest would seem to be a steel muzzle-loading 72-pounder, as it is called, which, in the absence of precise information, we may assume throws an elongated shot of from 140 to 150 lb. weight. They have also a 70-pounder breech-loading gun, and a cast-iron gun of the same calibre and description, and another of bronze. There are three shell guns for garrison use, of which one, a 30-pounder, is a bronze muzzle-loader, and the others are 14-pounders only, breech-loaders of steel and cast iron respectively.

Austria employs for siege and garrison service three Prussian breech-loading cast-iron guns. Their calibres correspond very nearly, though not exactly, to those of the Prussian models. The largest is a 65-pounder, with a charge of less than 5 lb.; the others a 35-pounder and 18-pounder.

In Russia the majority of the guns are breech-loading, made of Krupp's steel. The most powerful is a 9-inch which throws a 270 lb. shot with a charge of 40 lb., or nearly one-seventh the weight of the shot. This gun is somewhat less powerful than our own 9-inch gun, with which it is brought more nearly on a par by the employment of chilled projectiles. The Russians use also for sea service an 8-inch gun, or 180-pounder, with a 28 lb. charge, and for coast, siege, and garrison defence two lighter 8-inch guns. They have also an 85-pounder and a 63-pounder, one of the latter serving also as a gun of position. Like the Americans, the Russians use some excessively large smooth-bore guns—viz. 15-inch guns, throwing 440 lb. spherical shot, with 45 lb. charges. The Russians employ also what no other nation appears to have obtained—viz. a powerful rifled mortar. This class of ordnance we believe to be destined to play an important part in future wars, and it is satisfactory to know that the subject is occupying attention in this country, and that several experiments have been made with a view to the determination of suitable patterns.

Respecting Turkey we have no information, except that the guns are all breech-loaders on the Prussian system.

Egypt seems to have no larger rifled gun than a muzzle-loading 24-pounder, and is thus without any heavy artillery.

American guns have been much discussed in this country, and we have more than once expressed an opinion that their ordnance is not such as need inspire us with any uneasiness. The rifled guns are all muzzle-loaders, generally of the "Parrott" class. The largest is a 250-pounder, which corresponds to our 9-inch gun, but which is adapted only for a charge of 25 lb. instead of 43 lb. Their 5-inch gun similarly is a very much less powerful gun than our 5-inch, being a 150-pounder gun with only 16 lb. charge. And they have an 80-pounder with an 8 lb. charge. These light charges, which average little over one-eighth the weight of the projectiles, are a necessity, no doubt, of the employment of cast iron as the material of their guns. The principal American siege gun would seem to be a 33-pounder. But the strength of the American ordnance is generally considered to consist chiefly in their huge cast-iron smooth-bore guns, the largest of which, a 20-inch gun, is intended to throw a 1,000 lb. shot with a charge of 100 lb. They have another "Columbiad" of 15-inch calibre, which throws a 450 lb. shot with 50lb. charges; and an 11-inch and a 10-inch "Columbiad," and a Dahlgren gun of the latter calbre. The large calibres and heavy weights of projectiles thrown by these guns give them a more formidable character than they are in reality entitled to. The American method of attack differs essentially from our own. They prefer, or affect to prefer, "racking" to punching effects, and for obtaining "racking" effects—for shaking or bruising the enemy's defences, that is to say—their large smooth-bore guns are no doubt well adapted. But for reasons which we have on several occasions fully set forth, this mode of attack appears vastly inferior to our own, and their guns, from this point of view, are infinitely less powerful.

This review on the whole may be regarded as extremely encouraging. It is probable that since this list was compiled some few guns have been added to it, but for purposes of comparison it fairly enough represents the artillery strength of other countries. And this strength is in every instance obviously and largely inferior to our own. Indeed Belgium, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Holland, Prussia, Austria, and Egypt possess no heavy rifled artillery worthy of the name; and although France, Spain, Russia, and America are more advanced, we should have little anxiety if our 9-inch gun even were pitted for battering purposes against any of the ordnance which these countries could produce. And our 9-inch gun stands not first but fourth upon our list of heavy ordnance. There is another element which materially affects the estimate of the relative power of our guns and those of our neighbours, viz. the relative strength of the gunpowder used in this country and abroad. Upon this point it will be sufficient to say that English gunpowder is considerably stronger than that used in any other country, and a large balance will stand to our account in the comparison from this cause.

Of the endurance of the English and foreign guns we have only to repeat what we stated a short time ago, that "a 9-inch Woolwich has sustained over 1,000 rounds, of which about half have been the heaviest charges which the gun is designed to stand, a performance which we believe has never been equalled or approached by the ordnance of any other Power." And, finally, a coiled wrought-iron gun cannot, when it does burst, burst explosively. It gives way, in fact, and does not burst at all; whereas the cast-iron and steel guns which are chiefly used abroad do not offer this guarantee of safety.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Conservatives in Parliament are said to be in an extremely divided and discontented position. The new "Cave of Adullam" is reported to number at least twenty-five or thirty occupants. Lord Cranborne and his section are animated by a hostility against the Reform Bill and its authors more keen than that prevailing on the Liberal side. This, of course, is a great obstacle to a dissolution which has been talked of, as such a step would extend through the Conservative party all over the country the internal war which exists in that party in Parliament.

Sir Stafford Northcote, the new Secretary of State for India, was re-elected for North Devon on March 18, without opposition. In his speech on the hustings he said that there were two principles of dealing with the question of Parliamentary Reform, the Conservative and the Democratic. The first was so to arrange the measure as to obtain a Legislature fairly representing all the varied interests in the country, so as to give full and free expression to public opinion. The other principle—the Democratic—was as far as possible to give power to the majority. The policy which the Government had decided on adopting he believed to be the best calculated to settle the vexed question, and to give satisfaction to the country.

The reconciliation of the Austrian Government with the Hungarians, however beneficial it may be to the monarchy will considerably diminish the importance of the capital. Most of the great Hungarian families, the Esterhazys for instance, have already ordered their houses at Pesth to be got ready for their reception, intending in future to pass the autumn and winter Peaths instead of at Vienna, as hitherto. This will be a bad prospect for the proprietors of the magnificent houses which have just been built on the "glacis" in the latter town.—*Fall Mall Gazette.*

At the present moment the most unaccountable thing in the world is mutton. In former days oxen used to be always dearer than sheep, and the sirloin of beef was held to be at once the best and the most costly of truly English joints; but now, in all the cattle markets, London and provincial, as a rule, beef is about a shilling a stone cheaper than mutton. The price of sheep of the best quality, as paid by the butcher to the farmer or the dealer, is enormous. There is naturally a considerable difference between the inferior and the best mutton, the best being always at least half as dear again as the lowest kind. But how are small housekeepers to keep down their butchers bills when week after week the butchers have to pay the breeder ninepence-halfpenny or tenpence the pound for mutton, taking the joints all round? Six and four pence the stone of eight pounds is now the common price; and it is often six and eightpence: that is, tenpence the pound, taking the joints all round. Of course this is exclusive of what is technically called the "offal," including the skin and the wool, on which the butcher makes his profit, though the price of hides of all kinds is much less than it used to be. One thing is clear: somebody is making a vast profit. It costs no more to breed, rear, and fatten a sheep than it cost twenty years ago, and at the present season farmers have had everything in their favour. They had a splendid root crop in the autumn; during the winter we have had for the most part open weather, notwithstanding two bouts of bitter frost; and hay is at this moment decidedly cheaper that it has been for many years, and by no means defective in quality. We know who has to pay the bills, and what they are, but where the profit sticks, that nobody can understand. On the whole, it *must be* with the farmers.—*Id.*

One of the most serious charges against President Johnson—that of garbling the despatches of General Sheridan concerning the New Orleans massacre—has been investigated by a Congressional Committee. The Washington correspondent of the *New York Times*, in which paper the mutilated despatches first appeared, was examined, and deposed that in calling upon the Presidents to know if he had received any news from New Orleans, Mr. Johnson told him he had received some telegrams, and that if he would go into the next room his private secretary would give him copies of them. The correspondent wrote the despatches as they were dictated by the private secretary, and the publication by General Sheridan of his telegrams showed that in the copies thus obtained and printed in the *New York Times* some sentences of importance had been suppressed.—*Id.*

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848,and by Imperial Decree of 9th July 1864. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India.* PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 60,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000).

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6 ditto	5	do.
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The Bank also draws on the Branches of the New South Wales.

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On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

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6 do.	..	..	5 "
3 do.	..	..	4 "

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Bombay, 24th April 1867.

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After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1865, was 8,615 ..... £7,590,968

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,458,379

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1865 were £823,796

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 9th May 1866.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit. ,, 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium.. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate ... Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ... ,, 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium Rs. 123 0 0

No Society Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies, Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Failures below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or Afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be Assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e. without Profits, at Reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid, should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good Health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies upon which the Age has been admitted, Indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

INSURANCES.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 25, VICTORIA.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th August, 1866.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

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ACTUARY & GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

SECRETARY.—John Elphick Leyland, Esq.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first class offices. For further information and particulars apply to LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON E.C.

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BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

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JOHN ANTHONY RICKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of manager ment. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

Madras	Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.
Calcutta	" MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong	" DENT & Co.
Shanghai	" DENT & Co.
Mauritius	" BLYTH & Co.
Melbourne	" DALGETY & Co.
Launceston	" DE CROZ & Co.
Hobart Town	" MR. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide	" ELDER & Co.
Sydney	" FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin	" DALGETY RATTRAY & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents, London Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 30th June 1865.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follow:—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CLARETS,	Ebenauer Benecke—			
		St. Estephe	at Rs. 12	per doz
Do.	Do.	St. Julien	" 15	"
Do.	Do.	Pauillac	" 18	"
Do.	Do.	Pontet Canet	" 25	"
Brandy, Aef de Luze—Gold Ring			" 18	"
Champagne, Lelegard			" 25	"

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.,
Cursetjee Furdonjee's Building, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 16th Nov. 1866.

THE GENUINE MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.—The Undersigned have just received per "PEVERIL OF THE PEAK," a fresh supply of Messrs. G. H. MUMM & Co.'s "CARTE BLANCHE" Champagne in Quarts and Pints, at Rs. 36 and Rs. 38 per case respectively.

PASSMORE & Co.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 4th April.

"CROWN SHERRIES."—The Undersigned Agents for Messrs. E. J. BRAND & Co., have received per "PEVERIL OF THE PEAK" a small consignment of their well known WINES in 3 dozen cases at Rs. 25 per dozen to insure a ready sale.

PASSMORE & Co.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 4th April.

THE Undersigned have for Sale at their Godown's, MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE "CARTE BLANCHE" Rs. 36 per case, Crown Sherry, E. J. BRAND & Co. in 3 dozen cases, Rs. 25 per dozen, Chateau La Tour Gueyrand, Claret Rs. 16 per dozen, Margaux do Rs. 12 per case of 1 dozen.

PASSMORE & Co.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 4th April.

Established in Bombay 1842.

Established in London, and Bordeaux 1815.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in India, may be sent

In BOMBAY ..... from Messes and private consumers to Messrs. Rogers & Co.
" " ..... from Native Shopkeepers to Eduljee Pallonjee Bottlewalla.
" POONA ..... to Messrs. Rogers & Co.
" Secunderabad Saugor } " " Cursetjee & Co.
" Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c. &c. ..... }
" Mhow ..... " " Merwanjee Cooverjee & Co.
" Ahmedabad ..... " " Jehangeer Pestonjee & Co.
" Kurrachee ..... " " Budgett and Hughes.
" Calicut ..... " " Hirjee & Co.
" Madras ..... " " Binny & Co.
" Calcutta ..... " " Folkard & Co.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SPARKLING CHAMPAGNES specially prepared for India, shipped in quarts and pints:—in three qualities and four styles. These Wines are of the very best procurable.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate: they comprise six qualities and styles.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure